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A Summing Up: Americas Were Never Closer

Practical Achievement at Buenos Aires Marks High Point

Results in Review

Rounds Out Good Neighbor Policy With New Feeling of Friendliness

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—Three major peace treaties, a mutual "declaration of principles," and dozens of minor agreements compose the tangible achievements of the Buenos Aires conference, as analyzed here, now that the meetings are adjourned.

In the broader sense, though, the conference is felt to have produced an atmosphere of friendly, unsuspicious co-operation which has not prevailed in inter-American affairs for many years. It has rounded out the work of the "good neighbor policy."

The Pan American Union, organization of all the Latin-American governments and the United States, summarizes the matter in a statement today by saying:

"It was the most successful inter-American gathering ever held, both as regards the results achieved and the general spirit of harmony which marked the proceedings. The closing sessions found the delegates assured that they could return to their countries with a satisfying list of practical accomplishments behind them.

Differences Ironed Out

Differences of opinion on political questions affecting peace, arising chiefly between those countries members of the League of Nations and those others not affiliated with Geneva, were ironed out by a series of compromises which appeared to secure all the basic aims of the parley, an achievement possible through the spirit of give and take which pervade the sessions."

In the portfolios of the delegations now heading back to 20 American republics are the treaties and conventions which must await ratification before they become actually operative. Many times in the past the period of waiting has been indefinite—permanent. But even if only a nucleus of nations ratify the major conventions, they can come into play should any crisis arise, at which time nonratifying powers could follow their own best interests and co-operate if that seemed indicated.

A Summing Up

The principal agreements may be summarized:

I. Collective Security:

The Governments agree to consult together to secure a united front when any one of three circumstances should arise: (1) If hostilities should break out or threaten to break out between two or more American countries; (2) between two or more non-American countries, or (3) between an American and a non-American state. Under the latter circumstance, as under the declaration of principles, the United States has agreed to joint rather than unilateral action in the event of a violation to the Monroe Doctrine.

(II)—Neutrality

To insure neutrality in the Americas in the event of any outbreak which might threaten peace, the 21 republics pledge themselves first of all to maintain the five existing peace pacts, and in the case of an outbreak or a threat of hostilities between two or more of them, to consult immediately in an endeavor to adopt in their character as neutrals a joint attitude discouraging or preventing the spread or prolonging of the hostilities.

On Sale of Armaments

Further, taking into consideration individual circumstances, they bind themselves to consider the imposition of prohibitions or restrictions on the sale of arms, munitions and implements of war, and upon the extension of loans or other financial aid to countries engaged in hostilities. Governments are to be guided in this by domestic legislation and with regard to their obligations under other treaties.

This dual reference is to the United States Neutrality Act and expected forthcoming statutes on the one hand, which pledge the country to an embargo impartial between belligerents, and to the League Covenant on the other hand, which binds its signatories to direct such action as it may take against an aggressor alone.

(III) Non-Intervention

In this convention, built upon the non-intervention agreement of 1933, the United States solemnly declares that intervention in the domestic or

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Crime Prevention Bureau Is Urged in Jacksonville For Safeguarding Minors

Justice Commission Would Supplement This Police Department Branch With a Civilian Advisory Board—Cite Other Cities

Activity intended to prevent the causes of crime has been multiplying in the United States. One of the comprehensive efforts in this direction is being made in Jacksonville, Fla. The following article is the second of two summarizing the recent report of the Jacksonville Crime Justice Commission.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Organization of a crime-prevention bureau in the Jacksonville police department, with a civilian advisory board, is recommended by the city's Crime Justice Commission as "one of the most important" steps toward checking the influence upon minors of gambling, drinking, vice and crime.

Such a bureau, with adequate personnel and the co-operation of social agencies and other organizations interested in youth, will, in the commission's opinion, "be the means of saving the taxpayers many thousands of dollars and, what is far more important, the saving of the lives and usefulness of many who without restraining or supervisory and sympathetic control will be lost to vice and crime."

Crime Prevention Bureaus

Commending the work done by crime-prevention bureaus in New York and Los Angeles, the commission favors similar methods for Jacksonville.

Another proposal for lessening juvenile delinquency is the provision of cleaner quarters and the lessening of contacts with adult criminals, for young persons arrested.

"It will be borne in mind," the commission says, "that the person arrested charged with an offense against the law may be entirely innocent, but whether he is, or not, the place of his or her detention should be not only safe but it should be clean and not unreasonably uncomfortable. It should likewise be such that crime may not be increased by such detention, that is, that first and youthful offenders should be segregated from old offenders."

Thorough Cleaning

In a critical description of present jail quarters for young offenders, the commission reports that "children as young as five years, picked up from the streets, are placed here." A thorough cleaning of the place and 24-hour-a-day matron service, are recommended.

Three years after repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, the commission found the old saloon back,

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Striking Seamen Move to Outlaw Discharge Book

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Six striking seamen formed a committee today to seek amendments to the Copeland Act that provides new maritime regulations including the continuous discharge book feature which strikers are opposing.

Joseph Curran, head of the strike strategy committee, after appointing the group, said plans were being arranged for picketing the next session of Congress as an expression of opposition to government hearings concerning the discharge books.

Mr. Curran said the men are opposed to the terms of the law which, they charge, give ship owners opportunity to blacklist employees for union activities or for reasons which have nothing to do with their ability as seamen.

Supporting the discharge book plan, Commander Robert C. Lee, who represented the United States on maritime labor at the recent international congress at Geneva, said:

"It is time we got some stability into the merchant marine and encouraged men who go to sea who have some idea of advancing in their trade. The discharge book encourages such men and provides a means whereby their merit can be recognized by their employers and they can be helped along."

Union Preference Plea Up at California Parley

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26 (AP)—Demands of union ships' officers for preference in hiring came to the front in the Pacific Coast maritime strike as Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, sought another peace conference here today. Mr McGrady called upon the Coast Committee for Offshore Shipowners and the Masters, Mates and Pilots Union to renew negotiations.

The union officers' demand for preference in employment, termed by Mr. McGrady the "hardest nut to crack," disrupted conferences some days ago. Union officials said they had placed in the hands of the shipowners' committee an explanation of what they meant by "preference" but did not clarify the point publicly.

Leaders of rank-and-file seamen in the Gulf Coast strike threatened to bring charges against police as a result of a clash Christmas Eve in which some 150 strikers were beaten at Houston, Texas.

Children of strikers made merry at a public auditorium here yesterday, while at this and other coast ports turkeys contributed by various unions went to strikers' family dinner tables.

Mervyn Rathborne, district secretary here for the federation representing the seven striking unions, extended Christmas greetings to the shipowners' committee, concluding:

"May we say also that in conformity with the holiday spirit and in line with the true proverb, 'Peace on earth, good will toward men,' your committee will soon grant the just fundamental demands of striking workers on the coast so that they may return to work and actually enjoy a belated holiday."

Detroit Auto Parts Plant Reopens Following Strike

DETROIT, Dec. 26 (AP)—Detroit plants of the Kelsey-Hayes Company, where a strike was settled Wednesday night, resumed operations in part today. Lester R. Downie, treasurer, said full operations would begin Monday.

The company manufactures automobile parts. Several motorcar manufacturers, including the Ford Motor Company, were forced to curtail production because of parts shortages brought about by the strike.

Japan in Favor Of Bilateral Peace Talks With U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—The acute need for some new peace settlement in the Pacific is quite widely recognized here, but there is still almost complete uncertainty over the best methods of approach. Therefore the unofficial Japanese suggestion for an early American-Japanese discussion is received with interest and friendliness here, but with considerable doubt over the details.

The first doubtful point is whether the discussions should be bilateral, as Japan appears to suggest, or multilateral, including Great Britain, the other signatories of the Nine-Power treaty, and the Soviet Union, which has risen to the status of a great power in the Far East since the treaties were written.

Hitherto, the United States has insisted that revision of Far Eastern political and naval pacts should be conducted by all the nations con-

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Dec. 26

Spain—Peace Hopes for Europe Rise

A rainbow of high hope arches through the smoke of alarmist fires by which Europe went to bed Christmas Eve. In place of the headlines that Germany was to send 40,000 troops into Spain to aid the rebels are reports that France and Britain may offer Germany broad economic concessions to keep the peace. Easy access to raw material, easy credit and even colonies are said to be among the proffers that will be made to Germany.

But conditions will be attached—Germany must revert to strict neutrality toward Spain; Germany must give assurances that it is prepared to abandon the sudden, unquieting coup as an instrument of national policy, Germany must co-operate in disarmament. No one knows exactly what the proffers or what the conditions will be. They take shape in diplomatic hints.

French Foreign Office spokesmen are quoted as offering Germany her former colonies for a final settlement of Europe's vexatious problems—an amazing sacrifice that cynics have said no nation would ever offer.

All that is definitely known is that Britain and France have communicated with Germany, along with Russia, Portugal, and Italy, urging them to end all intervention immediately. But there are plenty of indications that France and Germany will follow this communication through with a vast plan for reorganizing European stability through mutual sacrifices. Some will ask if peace is not unsheathing its most powerful weapon when nation moves to help nation.

Housing—New Year Prospects for U. S.

Lloyd George, after the World War, launched Britain's housing program to the slogan:

"Let us build houses fit for heroes to live in."

Foes of the slums in the United States set no such grandiose designs at the start. They say:

"Let us build houses fit for men to live in."

The New Year will start with building construction a most two thirds greater than last year, but only 60 per cent of the 1929 level. The New Year will start with the nation still confronting the problem of whether to start a government-aided housing program. Fifty million people in the United States live under bad housing conditions. To house them right would cost $30,000,000,000 to $50,000,000,000. It is a glittering, potential market, which to serve would mesh the wheels of hundreds of heavy industries, would deal a smashing blow to unemployment and rectify America's most blatant social failure. Some even predict that housing represents America's next economic frontier.

China—Kidnaped Dictator Safe at Nanking

China celebrates with firecrackers, snake dances in the streets and with triumphant displays of the Chinese Central Government flags. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, two weeks a captive of rebel Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, is returned safe and sound; his grip on the Government has never faltered; the Government at Nanking actually made gains in unity during the great national concern over Chiang. The Chinese crisis ends with the moderate Chiang in an improved position to continue his unification and strengthening work for China. China found a full Christmas tree.

The kidnaper, Marshal Chang, comes voluntarily to Nanking. He is held in the city unseen until he explains to the Nanking Government why he did what he did. They say no ransom was offered; Chiang's release is attributed to his wife and brother-in-law, who negotiated directly with the Marshal. Many will find pieces missing in the puzzle.

Moscow gloats and asserts all charges of Russian involvement are refuted. Just a plain kidnaping in which ransom was paid—that is the Russian angle.

Nation Awaits Roosevelt Hint On New Policies

President at Work Upon Message, Budget and Inauguration Talks

Congress Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—Preparatory signs of launching of the new Congress and the beginning of the latest phase of national politics are evident here on every hand.

Congress meets in 10 days. President Roosevelt, relaxed and cheerful, who read Dickens' "A Christmas Carol" at the White House over the holiday as head of the family, is today confronted with a triple-speech writing problem as Executive of the nation, which matches in complexity the congested White House social calendar, delayed by his absence in Latin-American waters.

Mr. Roosevelt must prepare his annual message and his budget message for prompt delivery in successive days in the first week of Congress, the first of which he probably will give in person. His inaugural address must be ready for delivery a fortnight later, Jan. 20, to be regarded as a keynote for the next four years.

Parade to White House

A succession of federal fiscal authorities have been bridging compilations to the White House, a stream of other advisers has been routed through the same executive mansion, and an even larger number of plain politicians have come to the capital in search for an early answer to the prevalent question, which road will the President now take, left, right, or center?

Half a dozen other events fit into the same pattern. Republicans have reformed their lines, voted John Hamilton in for a second term as national chairman with salary of $25,000, and set about paying off $300,000 in debts; James A. Farley, Postmaster General, has returned from Ireland, after kissing the Blarney Stone (although some insist the Blarney Stone kissed Mr. Farley); Bertrand H. Snell (R), of New York, is back in Washington organizing his diminished cohorts for a staunch fight; proposals for new legislation are springing up—among the latest crop insurance, the St. Lawrence waterway, a six-year term for Presidents.

Echoes of Campaign

Echoes of the recent campaign are fading away to announcements from the Democrat-dominated Senate campaign committee that the Pennsylvania Pew family closely pushed the Delaware du Pont family as leading Republican financial angels, with contributions of over $300,000; of this J. Howard Pew of

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Chiang and Chang

By a Staff Artist

China's Dictator and His Erstwhile Captor

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek
Head of the Nationalist Government at Nanking, Who Has Returned to the Capital After Having Been Kidnaped at Sianfu

Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang
Leader of Shensi Rebellion, Former War-Lord of Manchuria, Who Held China's Generalissimo Captive for Thirteen Days

Chiang Kai-shek Safe Home; Cheered by Happy Chinese; Rebel Marshal in Nanking

NANKING, Dec. 26 (AP)—Martial law, ordered throughout the nation shortly after the Generalissimo was made a prisoner, was lifted by government order today.

NANKING, Dec. 26 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, smiling and triumphant, returned to Nanking today after two weeks' captivity and assumed firm control of the Nationalist Government which he had charted through a perilous crisis.

Credit for the dramatic solution to the grim threat of civil war was universally accorded the Generalissimo's American-educated wife, the former Mei-ling Soong, who stood proudly at his side as he took the tumultuous salute of the thousands who rushed to hail their leader's freedom.

With her brother, Dr. T. V. Soong, the intrepid Madame Chiang braved the hardships of her husband's captivity to negotiate directly with the rebel marshal for his release.

Chang in Nanking

Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's exact whereabouts was a closely guarded secret.

The arrival of the rebellious military leader in the capital was announced by a Government spokesman, who said:

"Information concerning the Marshal has heretofore been banned. Now, however, we can say the Marshal arrived in Nanking at 2:30 p. m., (1:30 a. m. E. S. T.) with Dr. Soong.

"He will remain here, pending a settlement of the issues concerning him."

It had been thought at first that Marshal Chang was being brought to Nanking aboard the giant American-made military plane.

But when the transport settled heavily to the ground at the military airdrome three miles outside the city's walls, the young Marshal and Dr. Soong were not aboard.

It was understood that Marshal Chang had left the Premier's plane at Loyang, Honan Province, where they paused briefly after the flight from Sianfu where the rebels had held the Generalissimo prisoner for two weeks.

Feared People's Anger

A Domei (Japanese) News Agency report in Tokyo said that Marshal Chang was brought to the capital by Dr. Soong in another plane from Loyang two hours after Generalissimo Chiang's widely heralded arrival.

There were reports the sudden shift in plans had been made through fear the great anger of the Chinese people against the Marshal for his rebellion would cause attempts to assassinate him.

It had been understood that the Marshal would be taken before a council of high Government officials to explain his capture of the Generalissimo and his demands for inclusion of communists in the Government and war with Japan.

Ready to Pay Price

The leader of the military mutiny which caused a grave governmental crisis made known his intentions to pay in full in a letter addressed to the Premier shortly after his arrival in the capital.

The letter said:

"I am ready to suffer whatever you and your Government desire. Whether it means death or not, I am here and ready, for I realize my wickedness and my sin against you and the nation."

Marshal Chang, it was disclosed, is being held under guard at the residence of Dr. T. V. Soong, the generalissimo's brother-in-law, who brought the mutineer from Sianfu by plane this afternoon.

The Government announced that all of General Chiang's lieutenants who were taken prisoner with the generalissimo Dec. 12 had been released from rebel quarters at Sianfu and were en route to Nanking.

Shortly before the plane bearing the Premier and his wife landed at the military airdrome, it circled the Ming tomb airfield in salute to officials gathered there through a misunderstanding to welcome him.

Chiangs Welcomed

The high Government officials hurried to the military airdrome where Generalissimo Chiang sat in his plane, smilingly awaiting their arrival.

After a fervent address of welcome

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Recent Movement of Chinese Troops Prelude Communist Drive: Page 2.

Parkers Find Stickers Tell World of Failings

URBANA, Ohio, Dec. 26 (AP)—Motorists failing to observe Urbana parking regulations found stickers on their windshields today reading in bold letters, "This car is illegally parked."

Mayor Dallas McCrery, who devised the system, said, "I don't believe violators will be too well pleased with the publicity."

If the plan works, Mayor McCrery said he would extend it to give violators the option of paying a fine or carrying on the windshield for 30 days a sticker reading, "This car is dangerous to pedestrians."

Japan's Liberals Ready for Test With Militarists

TOKYO, Dec. 26 (AP)—The seventieth Diet, which may become the battleground of Japan's future, was convoked formally today by Emperor Hirohito amid medieval pomp and splendor.

Some authorities expected that the Legislature, which adjourned until Jan. 20 after the brief ceremonies, will be the scene of a decisive test between the forces of liberalism and fascism.

In Japan the lines are drawn between adherents of the moderates and the militarists.

Thousands of spectators and a lane of soldiers lined the Emperor's route from the Imperial Palace to the majestic new parliament building which dominates the Capital from a towering hill.

Preceded by mounted imperial guards, His Majesty, in military uniform, rode in a carriage drawn by four horses to the capitol to open the session.

The United States yesterday notified Japan of its intention to retain in service 19,000 tons of destroyers, due to be scrapped under the 1930 London Naval Treaty, because of Britain's retention in service of five cruisers.

The American Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew, gave the notification to Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister.

The American action, Japan was informed, will be taken under Article 17 of the naval pact which will expire Dec. 31.

Bethlehem's Bells Ring Out In Christmastide Message

BETHLEHEM, Palestine, Dec. 26 (AP)—Worshipers from many lands thronged the ancient Church of the Nativity and the adjoining St. Catherine's Church yesterday.

While the bells of the town, six miles south of Jerusalem, rang out their Christmas message, hundreds crowded into the churches.

Among the attendants were Government officials and their wives, camel drivers, water carriers, townspeople and British soldiers, many of whom were rushed out to Palestine to quell the violence growing out of the Arab strike against Jewish immigration.

It was warm and starry and hundreds congregated around the church where numerous armed police and soldiers stood guard among the throng.

Many of the worshipers remained in Bethlehem to see the dawn come over the hills across which the three wise men traveled, guided by a star, to present the infant Jesus with gold and frankincense and myrrh.

British King and Queen Spend Quiet Christmas

SANDRINGHAM, Eng., Dec. 26 (AP)—England took a long step back to normal in the Christmas quiet of Sandringham yesterday.

A new King and Queen, George VI and Elizabeth, with their little Princesses, attended Christmas services in the chapel where George V and Queen Mary once worshiped.

A joyous crowd had gathered to watch them enter the church. Norfolk countryfolk said it seemed like old times.

If Edward VIII wasted no time in breaking with tradition of the previous reign, George VI has been no less quick to assure Britain of his intention of following in his father's footsteps.

Within a week of his accession to the throne he had recalled Lord Wigram, for years his father's closest confidant, and had promised to restore to their former glory the royal estates of Sandringham in Norfolk, Balmoral in Scotland, and had announced his intention of restocking the royal racing stables.

Farmer tenants, who shook their heads in dismay at the changes King Edward VIII made, welcomed a new Monarch fond of country life who, they believed, would display the personal interest that "the old squire" showed in his pheasantries, his deer parks, his nurseries, stables and farms.

Tiny Tim's Cherry Call Echoes in London Streets

LONDON, Dec. 25 (AP)—A lone hansom cab, back from a gay West End party, goes clippity clop down a quiet street.

Lamplighters shuffle in the half-darkness, shouldering their long poles.

An enormous man with an over-coat three sizes too small hawks mistletoe on a sidewalk.

The short and twisted streets—as short and twisted as ever—fight the dingy, enveloping mist.

It might have been the day Old Scrooge saw Marley's ghost; when Mrs. Cratchit entered proudly with the Christmas pudding, but it wasn't.

Dickens' characters were here today, but somehow changed.

Scrooge himself came down Fleet Street, carrying Tiny Tim. But he climbed aboard a bright red double-decker autobus and the illusion ended.

The lights of open fires and ancient street lamps helped a muser to go back another century—but the strains of Christmas carols came, today, from the radio.

There were the same musty old passageways to echo to the cry: "A Merry Christmas!" But they looked humble in the shadow of their big and modern neighbor buildings.

Untarnished, though, was the brooding and mysterious quiet of the streets. From it seemed to come Tiny Tim's own cheery cry: "A Merry Christmas—and God bless you all!"

Former Immigrant Aids 26,000 Needy in Texas

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 26 (AP)—I. Rude, a merchant who remembered the cold and hunger of his boyhood, gave away 26,000 articles of clothing yesterday.

Hundreds of children and more

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Fascist Bloc Invited Into New Locarno

Germany and Italy Urged to Join in Stabilizing European Peace

Warning on Spain

Franco and British Notes Tell Four Powers to Cease Intervention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 26—With the Franco-British project for preventing the Spanish conflict from spreading transformed now into a broader plan for bringing Germany and Italy back into a peacefully organized Europe, both the French governmental circles and the press today registered renewed hope that a turning point toward a better European atmosphere had at last been reached.

Colonial Issue

(Associated Press dispatches quoted French Foreign Office statesmen, declaring: "France is willing to give Germany back her former colonies in return for 'a full and lasting settlement' of European worries as to the Third Reich's future course." Such a settlement, it is understood, must include "controlled disarmament" as well as stoppage of German enlistments in Spain. Territorial claims in Europe must, however, also be definitely renounced, according to the Associated Press.

(Colonies now under French mandate are the Cameroons and Togoland in Africa, with a combined area of 188,321 square miles; and Togoland is said to be rich in the raw materials most needed now by the Third Reich, especially iron and rubber.)

Strong Warnings

The French and British Governments have sent strongly worded warnings to Germany, Italy, Russia and Portugal, it is now officially acknowledged, urging the imperative need of putting an end immediately to the sending of volunteers and other military aid to Spain, in violation of the international non-intervention agreement.

This parallel French and British move, however, was not in any way an ultimatum, nor was it strictly confined to the Spanish problem. The establishment of effective neutrality toward Spain has now become the point of departure for a more general accord aiming at a New Locarno Pact for the stabilization of peace in western Europe.

Linked to Crisis in Reich

This more comprehensive negotiation is closely linked with the question of Germany's economic difficulties. The French Government, like the British, is keenly conscious of the dangers inherent in the imminent economic collapse of the Reich, which it is felt here might tempt Reichsführer Hitler to risk all on some desperate military adventure. Accordingly, France and Britain appear to have agreed upon a project for assisting Germany back on her feet financially—on condition that she abandon her present aggressively isolationist attitude economically and her interventionist policy in regard to Spain.

May Include Colonies

Extreme discretion prevails in official circles as to the details of this plan, but in usually well-informed quarters here there is talk not only of offering Germany financial aid and easy access to colonial raw materials, but even of restoring some mandated African territory to the Reich. This would, of course, only be done in return for very serious guarantees of her pacific intentions including an arms limitation agreement.

The Spanish question, however, is the immediate crux of the new diplomatic effort, and it is felt here that almost everything now depends on Herr Hitler.

Italy Ready to Quit

Italy is understood to have indicated its readiness to withdraw from the Spanish conflict if Germany would agree to do the same. An article in Le Temps today summarizes the official French view toward Germany's position thus:

"The question now is, Can Germany at the point to which she has advanced in her support of the Spanish nationalists change her attitude without appearing to retreat on the diplomatic terrain?

Germany's Difficulty

"So far as can be seen Germany is preoccupied by two necessities: to safeguard the prestige of the Hitler regime by avoiding even the semblance of a diplomatic check; and at the same time to prevent the creation of a proletarian state in Spain. German prestige can certainly be safeguarded by the form of the agreement; while as to Spain, the agreement ought not to be difficult to reach since France and Britain are no more desirous than Germany and Italy of seeing a proletarian state of definitely revolutionary or dictatorial nature established in southwestern Europe."

Anglo-Italian Accord Leads Germany to Change Course: Page 2.

Anglo-Italian Accord Leads Germany to Change Course; Spanish Mediation Deferred

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 26—Reinforcing of German "volunteers" in Spain by 30,000 additional men is held in official circles here today to be one of two alternatives facing Reichsführer Hitler. His other course would be to grasp the now eagerly proferred hands of France and Britain, by making some mutally friendly arrangement for co-operation in Spain and elsewhere, in return for the economic help which Germany now so desperately needs.

Germany, it is thus recognized, must either cut its losses or put more eggs into the already overladen Spanish basket.

The Italian Side

Today's news of Anglo-Italian negotiations for the settlement of outstanding disputes in the Mediterranean has an important bearing upon this question. This is because it shows that one of these difficulties is being got over in friendly London-Rome talks, thereby clearing the ground for co-operation alike in Spain and generally.

Progress with the Anglo-Italian understanding would have been more rapid but for the British Government's determination to make the agreements all-embracing, so that no considerable points of possible future friction might remain unsettled. These may take some little time longer to complete, after which mutual declarations of a general agreement are expected to issue.

Mediation Held Up

Mediation in Spain, meanwhile, is held up owing to Berlin's unwillingness to write off the heavy expenditure of German life and treasure already incurred in helping the insurgents who for his part will not come to terms so long as there is prospect of more assistance from the same hitherto bounteous source.

This uncertainty also makes impossible for the time being any peace intervention not specifically accepted by both sets of Spanish belligerents —such for example as might conceivably be effected if the hostilities were stopped outright by the landing in Madrid of an allied fleet of German, French, Italian and British airplanes acting in co-operation with one another.

Reich Delays Answer To France and Britain On Spanish Neutrality

BERLIN, Dec. 26 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler left in anxious suspense today his answer to a reported request by Spanish fascists for German military aid in their rebellion.

In his mountain chateau near Berchtesgaden, Herr Hitler let drop no hint of his decision in the request from Gen. Francisco Franco, commander of the Spanish fascists, said to have been conveyed to the Führer by Gen. Wilhelm Faupel, Germany's new chargé d'affaires in fascist Spain.

Informed sources had predicted that Herr Hitler would call a conference of his chief political and military aides but there was no evidence they had yet been summoned.

The German people were almost completely ignorant of the grave situation and the pressure brought to bear upon their leader by France and England to choose a course which the democracies hope will foster peace instead of one that they fear may lead to war.

There was no reference at all to the international problem in Christmas Day editions of German newspapers and only veiled references today.

Herr Hitler's own newspaper, the Völkischer Beobachter, commented cryptically about Franco-British "excitement" and talk of a "démarche on Berlin" by those countries.

For the first time in a German newspaper, the Beobachter published a semi-official disclosure that numerous German volunteers were in the ranks of General Franco's troops, but it deprecated their importance to European diplomacy.

"Why the Stir?"

"Why all the excitement?" it asked. "So long as one only heard of Soviet Russian and international Bolshevist volunteers swarming into Madrid, the situation seemed by no means menacing to Western European peace."

Commenting that Great Britain would not be expected to see a peace peril because of German volunteers with the Spanish insurgents, the Beobachter accused the Leftist-minded French Popular Front, especially its Foreign Office, of "crying alarm."

Also, by inference, the Frankfurter Zeitung referred to the situation with an assertion that France threatened to bolt Spanish neutrality unless given quick and effective assurances of other nations' non-intervention.

Limit on Rearmament Seen as Price for Aid To German Economics

PARIS, Dec. 26 (AP)—France and Great Britain will demand that Germany promise to enter a general disarmament agreement, as well as take measures to halt the departure of volunteer soldiers for Spain in return for economic help, authoritative sources said today.

This became known after it was disclosed that Great Britain and France had begun the outline of a program to give the Third Reich access to European raw material markets as a projected reward for refusing to send military assistance to Spanish fascists.

The further condition for such economic help will be a German pledge to curb the Reich's armsmaking race, informed persons stated.

Troops Must Be Stopped

At the same time, qualified Government spokesmen let it be known that France and Great Britain have no intention of backing down on their demand for guarantees by Adolf Hitler against the sending of either regular troops or volunteer civilians to Spain.

The two democracies have been in accord on all moves to date in the crisis brought about by Gen. Francisco Franco's plea for 60,000 German troops, the spokesmen said.

They are agreed that it is necessary to bar both foreign regulars or volunteer fighters from entering the Iberian peninsula.

However, one spokesman said today that the situation should not be called "alarming," and added:

"We believe there are strong possibilities of a solution."

"Butter vs. Canon"

One newspaper, the Paris Midi, put the international negotiations in this light: "France and England have told Germany to choose between butter and cannon."

Officials believed there was little likelihood that the Reichsführer would give a definite indication of his future policy before Monday.

Meanwhile, the French Ambassador to London, Charles Corbin, left for Paris to remain several days.

As "something any government can do within 24 hours" to stop departure of volunteers for Spain, France and Great Britain have suggested to other governments the tightening of passport regulations, a Foreign Office attaché said.

Germany, Italy and Portugal were included in the nations so addressed, he added.

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Spanish Fascists 'Close' Loyalist Ports in North

AVILA, Spain, Dec. 26 (AP)—The fascist command here last night proclaimed all government-held ports in northern Spain "closed to commerce."

It said that the insurgent administration "found it necessary to mine" all ports now under control of the Government.

The statement particularly warned foreigners that the cities of Bilbao, Santander, Gijon and Aviles were closed and said that all entries or departures of ships would be forbidden, as a time-limit granted for evacuations had expired.

Fascist Planes Bomb Madrid and Environs During Christmas Day

MADRID, Dec. 26 (AP)—Bombs and shells rained again on Madrid on Christmas Day.

Between 4 and 5 p. m., insurgent gunners sent 20 high explosive shells into the heart of the besieged city. Half a dozen landed in the streets; three split the upper stories of the stately telephone building; the others tore houses apart.

City and Suburbs Bombed

For an hour and a half the central part of the city, filled with thousands of Christmas day strollers, was a scene of tragedy.

Fascist warplanes, in a morning raid, spilled their loads of bombs on northwestern parts of the city; on Government lines in the suburbs.

German Ship Seized

A report from Bilbao said that the German freighter Palos was brought into the harbor there, escorted by two Socialist Government gunboats, after officers allegedly had found "contraband" destined for the fascist insurgents.

The German ship en route from Hamburg was reported to have been proceeding to Pasajes, Spanish seaport near San Sebastian, with a cargo of 1500 tons of merchandise for the fascists.

Socialist forces in their advance in the sector between Boadilla del Monte and Romanillos, west of Madrid, were stated to have captured a strategic position and seized quantities of material.

Unofficial Madrid Envoy Reported on Way to U. S.

BARCELONA, Spain, Dec. 26 (AP)—Well-informed political sources here say that Salvador de Madariaga, former Spanish Ambassador to the United States, is on his way from London to America hoping to sound out President Roosevelt unofficially concerning his attitude toward plans of Britain and France for mediation in the Spanish civil war.

Señor de Madariaga recently has been a technical attaché to the International Nonintervention Committee in London. He has no official connection with any Spanish faction, but is considered friendly to the Socialist Madrid-Valencia Government. He resigned last July as special Spanish representative to the League of Nations.

Rebel Lines Bombed

WITH FASCISTS ON THE MADRID FRONT, Dec. 26 (AP)—Socialist planes dumped bombs into a fascist Christmas celebration behind the Madrid front lines. Rollicking troops, singing in the streets after the traditional Christmas Eve feast, drowned out the drone of the airplanes with their merrymaking and were unaware of the raid until bombs exploded. None, however, were hit.

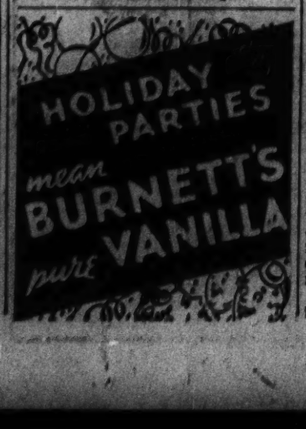
Georgia CCC Camp Program Arranged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The most important projects to be undertaken by the 19 forestry CCC camps allotted to Georgia for the eighth enrollment period will be directed toward the reduction of forest fires, the improvement of recreational facilities, and the protection and increase of fish and game. The announcement of this program comes from Joseph C. Kircher, Southern Regional Forester for the United States, headquartered in Atlanta.

Mr. Kircher said nine of the eighth-period CCC camps are located on the Chattahoochee National Forest in north Georgia and the other 10 are working on fire suppression on forest lands owned by private citizens who are members of timber protective organizations.

Fish conservation measures will hold the center of the stage on the Chattachoochee Forest. A concrete dam will be built across Rock Creek in the game refuge to create a lake for the propagation of fish. These fish will be used to stock the many fine trout streams that abound in the forest. Another game project, Mr. Kircher said, will be the restocking of the forest with deer. Several fawns have been brought from the federal game preserve on the Pisgah National Forest near Asheville and released in the Chattahoochee Forest where rangers report they are doing well and predict that the majority will survive to furnish the nucleus for a fine deer herd for north Georgia.



She Flew to His Rescue

Wide World

Madame Chiang Kai-shek
Wife of China's Kidnaped Generalissimo, Who Went to Sianfu Over the Advice of Chinese Officials and Brought Her Husband Home With Her

Chiang's North China Program: Recent Troop Activity Showed Plan for Drive on Communists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Troop movements by the Nanking Government toward the Shensi, Suiyuan and Hopei frontiers, said to have been under way for some time, take on added significance with the rebellion in Shensi Province.

It has been reported here that as many as five divisions of Kwangsi soldiers have been sent north and just before the Sianfu outbreak it was believed here that 200,000 new troops had been pushed nearer the borders of the three provinces in North China.

One report had it that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his wife even intended to move to Sianfu. This immediately stirred the belief that there might be plans actually under way for strong resistance to Japanese aggression. Government officials, however, insist that the concentration of these troops to the northward merely points to a stronger drive against the communists in Shensi and in adjacent parts of Kansu.

Fear War With Russia

Chinese official circles have held to the notion that to join the Japanese in any sort of joint action against the Communists would only involve China in war with Russia.

This matter of joint action with Tokyo to put down the Reds and the proposed autonomy of the five main northern provinces seem to be the principal points on which Japan is laying heaviest stress in recent negotiations. It is also apparent that Chinese official opposition to these plans has not changed.

Orders had been received in October by the dean of the Chinese Navigation School at Woosung, just outside Shanghai, at the mouth of the Whangpoo river, to remove all valuable records and apparatus of the institution to the safety of the Shanghai International Settlement as safeguard against possible warlike operations in the near future.

Other Preparations

Similar instructions are said to have been sent to the Marine Products Laboratory. Chinese commercial airlines long since perfected arrangements to shift all equipment inland in the event of hostilities, and the big 14-passenger American airplanes which fly to Peiping from Shanghai have been making the round trip in one day for some months in order that they may not run the risk of being seized by the Japanese while hangared at Nanyuan, outside Peiping.

All this is held merely part of a general program of "emergency planning" in which all Government organs have been tacitly expressing a conviction that Sino-Japanese war must come, through the Ministry of Communications has been well ahead of all others in the matter.

No immediate fear over the position of affairs seems to be noticeable here or in Nanking, but there is definite concern among foreign diplomatic and military observers over the drift toward stronger attitudes on both sides—a drift broken by yieldings, but nevertheless unmistakable in its general aspect.

Chiang's Release Held 'Purely Chinese Plot' By Moscow Observers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Dec. 26—Chiang Kai-shek's release in China is claimed here to remove any basis for interpretations that his kidnaping involved interference in China either from Moscow or Tokyo. Negotiations for his freedom were conducted like those for any other kidnaping where the victim's life has been regarded as important enough to justify compromise with the kidnapers.

If Moscow—as some observers hinted—had played any part in Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's action, the affair would not have ended with the acceptance of ransom. The Generalissimo's release clearly marks the incident as another internal Chinese affair in which one dissatisfied faction brought pressure for a subsidy from the Central Government by essentially Chinese methods.

Those who attempted to interpret the incident of as a "Moscow plot" failed to understand that Moscow gains rather than loses by Chiang Kai-shek's efforts to unify China, despite his sporadic attacks upon Chinese communists. By standing firmer than any other existing Chinese leaders could do for independence, the Generalissimo keeps Japan occupied in China.

Moscow welcomes any factor delaying Japanese penetration into China, the view taken here being that the Soviet position in the Far East is strengthened with every passing month. Japanese attack upon either Soviet territory, or upon these far eastern regions in which Soviet influence is predominant, is becoming continually less menacing.

China

(Continued from Page 1)

by Dr. H. H. Kung, acting head of the executive branch of the Government, the Premier took the salute of 5000 of his own former student cadets, now the flower of the Nanking armies.

Followed by lesser dignitaries who had been freed with him, Generalissimo Chiang, with his wife on his arm, passed through ranks of his own soldiers who look on him as a second father, standing at rigid attention, bayonets flashing in the sun.

As the party was driven through the streets to the Generalissimo's residence in the military academy compound, firecrackers boomed in a renewal of the celebration that went on all last night following word of the Premier's release.

Marshal Chang's rebellion at the capital of Shensi Province immediately was echoed in reports of vast communist armies on the march to the west and northwest.

They were understood to have been called into action to back up Marshal Chang's demand for their inclusion as part of the Chinese Nationalist Government.

What effect the capitulation would have on these Chinese communists was problematical.

No details of the settlement which Marshal Chiang made with his captor were known.

The Government reported the nation was solidly behind the Premier, and he was more firmly entrenched in the affections of the people.

"Never before in the history of China has such a spontaneous outburst of joy appeared," a spokesman said.

"People throughout the land are crying:

"'Long live the Chinese Republic! Long live Chiang Kai-shek!'"

Officials stated that 16 provinces, including 23 major cities, had telegraphed felicitations to the Generalissimo.

The tri-cities of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang were said to be staging demonstrations dwarfing those of 1927, when the Nationalists were gaining ascendancy.

More than 150,000 persons were swarming the streets in the tri-cities in a parade eulogizing Chiang Kai-shek.

Philadelphia Ship Strike Reaches Settlement Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26—Rotation of work so that each employee may share in it—as far as possible in line with efficient operation—was accepted as a working principle in the Christmas Eve settlement of the strike at the Sun Shipbuilding Company's Chester yards. The strike provided for return of the 4600 men on the Monday following Christmas.

John G. Pew, president of the company, agreed to meet with the union committee after the men return to work, to consider the 20 demands presented by the union.

The walk-out began when employees objected to making repairs on a tanker brought into the yard, manned, they asserted, by strike-breakers.

It was announced that the company in the past few days has received orders for two tankers for Standard Oil and one for Texaco—bringing the total to be built, up to 12.

France Extends Trade Links By Roumanian Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 26—Reversing the old adage that "trade follows the flag," France is developing intensively here a policy of commercial accord, paving the way for closer political and military relations.

Following the recent French financial arrangements with Poland a commercial agreement has just been signed between France and Roumania by which French airplanes will be supplied to the Roumanian air force in exchange for various agricultural products, notably cereals.

Will Revive Alliance

The Franco-Polish accord, first announced in The Christian Science Monitor on Dec. 18, granted a credit of 2,000,600,000 francs to Poland, of which 1,000,000,000 francs is to be used for the purchase of arms in France. This loan, it is admitted in official circles here, is to be a preliminary to a revival of the Franco-Polish alliance which is inscribed in the Locarno accord as a pact of mutual assistance but which has been allowed to lapse.

The agreement just signed with Roumania was arranged during the visit to Paris last week of Victor Antonescu, Roumanian Foreign Minister. It is not in itself a military alliance.

Chain of Assistance Pacts

But it is an important step in the chain of negotiations now under way which aim at extension to Roumania, with complementary military arrangements, of the same mutual assistance accords which France already has with Poland, Czechoslovakia and Russia.

In addition to the voyage of Air Minister Pierre Cot to Bucharest in the near future, a visit to Paris of the Roumanian chief of staff is also anticipated.

The possibility of an eventual visit later to Roumania and the other Little Entente capitals of Paul Bastide, Minister of Commerce, Yvon Delbos, Foreign Minister, and Edouard Daladier, Minister of Defense, is also being discussed. It is in the course of these continued negotiations that the new French custom of "trade precedes flag" will be consummated.

Christmas

(Continued from Page 1)

hundreds of men and women received new shoes, sweaters, underclothes.

"I'm just trying to repay the people who were kind to me when I came to this country a poor boy and often was cold and hungry," said Mr. Rude, a former Austrian emigrant.

The President's Christmas

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt and 10 members of his family left the White House briefly yesterday to attend interdenominational Christmas services at the Church of the Covenant. The White House celebration was typical of the American observances.

Kellogg Sees Americas As Bar to World War

ST. PAUL, Dec. 26 (AP)—Frank B. Kellogg, coauthor of the Paris Peace Pact, saw today in the United States' "mission of peace to Central and South America" a powerful factor working against possibility of another world war.

Mr. Kellogg said, "I confidently believe the leaders of all major powers recognize that armed conflict holds only one promise—national disaster—for the nations that dare to engage in war."

Expressing gratification at President Roosevelt's efforts in behalf of international goodwill, Mr. Kellogg said:

"I am pleased to see an American President engaged in a mission of peace to Central and South America. Such an example will do much to encourage other nations to work toward peace."

Mr. Kellogg said he believed the United States would continue unswervingly to do all in its power to maintain international peace.

Moon Makes an Unusual Light Eclipse Tomorrow

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26 (AP)—The moon will enter the penumbral shadow of the earth tomorrow at 10:52 p. m., resulting in an appulse or junior eclipse of the moon, the Franklin Institute said today.

This partial eclipse of the moon occurs only about 12 times in a century, the institute said.

The moon, in an ordinary eclipse, enters the umbral or black shadow of the earth, making it invisible to observers in the dim light of the penumbral shadow, provided the weather is clear.

Drydock Strike Settled

CHESTER, Penna., Dec. 26 (AP)—John G. Pew, president of the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, has announced that all employees will return to work Monday, ending a strike of more than three weeks. Mr. Pew made the announcement after a conference with strike leaders. He said workers will return under the same conditions which prevailed previous to the strike, but that negotiations for higher wages will be started after Jan. 1.

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Norwegian Zeal for Art Kept Alive in Prairie Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT RANSOM, N. D.—Unique in cultural independence, this tiny inland village, with a total township population of about 200, stands out among small communities in America, its social life and culture being reminiscent of an old world community, especially in the mountainous countries of Europe.

Nearly every one of the adult population, most of them farmers, pursue one or another of the major arts and there are many hobbyists and collectors.

Painting and Music

Included are a large number of painters, in both water colors and oil, most of whom belong to the Art Club. At a recent community program, every musical number was original, both words and tunes, and several artists painted on the stage for the entertainment of the people in attendance.

There are composers who write works of their own and who do arrangements, occasionally seeing them published, especially for use of Scandinavian people. Many musical instrumenuts are made in the community, including violins.

Their plays are written by local people and at least one woman is successful selling short stories and movie scenarios. Also she has published a book.

Some write poetry, and folk lore is preserved in dance and song. Wood carving is practiced; and weavers, singers, actors, translators and collectors abound. When relics are exhibited, pieces dating back to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are hauled out of trunks and treasure chests.

Carl Thompson, a farmer, is building a pipe organ for his own use, on which he has been at work since 1918, securing wood for it from many parts of the world. Some of it had to be aged 10 years before he put it into the instrument. He made a lathe from an old cream separator on which to fashion delicate parts. He also builds violins, which bring a price in the commercial world, though his chief interest is painting.

Olaf Henrickson, violinist, is dean of the community's musicians, writing, arranging, composing. When a famous Norwegian actor came to North Dakota, he needed some special music. Henrickson wrote it for him—a Norwegian dance. Now it is used widely in Norse programs.

Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Peterson, a farm couple, are self taught artists, spending their winter time learning art from books at home and putting it to practice on canvas. When they first began, each was shy and they painted in separate rooms, never looking at each other's unfinished work. Scenes along the valley of the Sheyenne River, furnish many subjects for them. Mrs. Peterson always puts animals into her foregrounds. Her husband does portraits as well as landscapes.

Chorus

Singing gives expression to much artistic urge, a male chorus, affiliated with the Norwegian Singers of America, having functioned here since 1885. It has been directed since 1911 by Henry Henrickson.

Fort Ransom was settled by emigrants from Norway about 1880, when the government reserve was opened to homesteaders. They concentrated first on becoming economically independent, then turned their spare time to the pursuit of the arts. Their children carry on a program that is their natural heritage, at the same time demonstrating one of the most recommended cures for social ills. Almost every resident of the community was born and raised there.

Duke of Windsor Reads From Bible In Vienna Service

VIENNA, Dec. 26 (AP)—Edward, Duke of Windsor, read the story of the nativity from the lectern of Vienna's English church on Christmas Day.

His unexpected decision to participate in Christmas services of the Anglican faith was interpreted by some as an answer to reports that he might leave the church because its leaders, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, have so sharply criticized his romance with Mrs. Simpson.

The former Monarch's part in the service was that of lay reader. He read the second scripture lesson. Sir Walford H. M. Selby, the British Minister, read the first.

The Rev. C. H. D. Grimes, chaplain of the British Legation, preached on "Womankind."

The Duke read verses one to twenty of the second chapter of St. Luke in a clear and assured tone, giving the impression that he was well acquainted with it.

He listened attentively to the sermon and participated with enthusiasm in the responses and other parts of the service.

At the conclusion, he sang "God Save the King."

More Guide Dogs Trained for Blind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Nearly 40 more guide dogs for the blind have been purchased and trained, at a cost of £60 each, as the result of a gift of £1200 to the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association.

This money was subscribed to the "Captain Hobbs Memorial Scholarships" fund, by world members of the Tail-Waggers' Club, a society catering for the general welfare of dogs and their recovery when lost. A total of more than £2000 has now been provided by dog lovers in less than 12 months, whereby dogs may be trained for their important work of rendering those without sight independent of outside help.

The association frequently presents dogs to the blind, but where possible the recipient pays as much as his circumstances allow toward the cost. Dog licenses are not required, these animals being classed as "workers."

Plan for Settling Chaco Boundary Is Submitted

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Chaco dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay succeeded the inter-American conference on the Buenos Aires peace stage, but only moderate hopes were held for a quick settlement of the problem.

Paraguayan Foreign Minister Juan Stefanich conferred with the neutral committee members, Dr. Miguel Cruchaga, Foreign Minister of Chile; Jose Carlos Macedo Soares, Foreign Minister of Brazil; and Spruille Braden, from the United States.

The territorial question, the Paraguayan said, "appears too complex to be settled in a few days," but he added "If we can get diplomatic relations re-established and a security agreement, future negotiations will be smooth and I am hopeful of a definite settlement later."

Informed sources indicated the conferees discussed a plan whereby Paraguay would cede to land-locked Boliva a port on the Paraguay river in the Chaco section.

Paraguay, which conquered most of the region during the three-year Chaco war between the two nations, in return would be given an undetermined amount of cash, it was understood.

Senator Stefanich said "re-establishment of Bolivian-Paraguayan diplomatic relations would be a good achievement at the present time."

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Development of the League: Support of Stronger Sanctions Shown in Union's Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Stiffening of the sanctions article of the League Covenant rather than its dilution is a feature of the report on the reform and development of the League, recently published here by the League of Nations Union.

The union states that it is not committed to the report which is published as a contribution to the study and discussion of the problem now going on before a League subcommittee at Geneva.

At the outset, the report states that "it is easier to destroy what exists than to create something better in its place."

Criticisms Analyzed

Moreover, the report says, "the chief difficulties that have occurred have been due to the reluctance of Member States to carry out the provisions of the Covenant rather than to any defect in that document itself." In view of the unsettled international situation the report also holds that it may be premature to propose the reorganization of the League.

Analyzing recent criticisms of the League, the report considers that many are "psychological." Therefore they cannot be remedied merely by amending the Covenant.

Public discontent with the League should, it holds, be more justly directed against certain governments "than against the Covenant which they have failed to implement."

A passing reference is made to the one-sided treatment of Germany before it entered the League and the "uncongenial" tasks such as Upper Silesia, the Saar and Danzig, which the Treaties of Peace imposed on the League and which have aroused prejudices against it and are difficult to remove.

Three Major Difficulties

Since the League tried to apply sanctions against Italy three difficulties have emerged.

One is the reluctance of some governments to use military force to restrain a Covenant breaker.

Another is the danger that the aggressor himself might fight to resist economic coercion.

The third weakness in the present sanctions systems is the failure of economic and financial restraint to end hostilities quickly, and the difficulty of applying sanctions really effectively.

To remedy these constitutional weaknesses the report advocates the strengthening of Article 16 (the sanctions article) by amendment.

One of these amendments would have the Council decide whether a breach of the Covenant has taken place. At present each member has to decide for itself whether the Casus foederis has arisen and the union's amendment would remove this uncertainty which at present exists and clear the decks for restraining action by the League where necessary.

No Vote by Violator

Another important amendment would see that in all discussions under this article the votes of the Covenant breaker did not count. It would also be part of the Council's duty to notify all the member states of the date on which economic pressure would begin.

Should the aggressor resist any of the sanctions by force, or continue in his aggression despite them, the Council should be empowered to recommend what armed forces the members of the League should contribute to defend the Covenant.

Finally, the amended article should lay down very clearly that the sanctionist governments agree to support one another by force of arms if necessary.

Opinions by World Court

The union's analysis also brings out the startling fact that in three of the most important articles of the Covenant (X, XI and XVI) there is no provision excluding the votes of the disputants, although in the words of the World Court, "the well-known rule that no one can be judge in his own suit holds good," even in the case of governments.

The report therefore suggests that an opinion of the Court might be obtained as to whether the Council or the Assembly may take action under these articles without counting the votes of the parties. If the Court rules that the disputants cannot be excluded, the report proposes an amendment to Article 5 to prevent litigants from voting on all international disputes.

Consistent Action Needed

The report recognizes that the absence of the United States, Germany, Japan, and Brazil from the League is "a serious obstacle to its endeavors to prevent or to arrest hostilities." But the contention that the League is incapable of stopping aggression unless it is universal is described as "ridiculous."

Even without these four nonmembers the League, it declares, "is by far the most powerful combination of States in the world.

There is no question that the League could have defeated Italian aggression without delay had its principal members been ready to take military action."

Meanwhile the best way of obtaining the assistance of nonmembers, it is suggested, is for Geneva to take "vigorous and consistent measures" against a state guilty of aggression.

Three Methods Considered

Three possible methods of reforming the League are considered by the report. One is amending the Covenant. Another would alter the League's procedure by special resolutions of Council or Assembly. Yet another course would be to draw up supplementary agreements in separate international treaties. Amending the Covenant requires ratification by all members of the Council.

Any one of them may block an amendment as long as it sits on the Council, and the great powers hold permanent seats. It has proved an exceedingly lengthy process in the past. The same applies to some extent to international treaties which require ratification.

The third method, which is to interpret the Covenant or alter the League's procedure by special resolutions of Council or Assembly, is the speediest method. But such resolutions have not in the past been held to have the same authoritative and binding power on the governments as a Covenant article or the clause of a treaty.

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Rail Gate Operates Like Life-Net For Unwary Motorist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—An automatically operated safety gate, designed to guard railroad crossings or drawbridges and claimed by its inventor, R. T. Lipscombe, industrial engineer here, as capable of bringing 200 tons of live load to a halt without damage, will be set up and tested by the state highway department here within the next few weeks. Mr. Lipscombe said that he had placed orders for the material.

The inventor's dream is to see the $5000 gate, as compared with a $300,000 overpass, placed at every rail crossing. Of heavy construction, the gate when down, would employ the general principles of a lifenet. By its elastic recoil it safely catches a person weighing 125 pounds in a leap from an eight-story building.

When a motor vehicle drives into the space between the two side arms of Mr. Lipscombes safety-gate, shaped something like a cage, the forward bumper contacts a similar bumper built into the movable gate unit. The smaller springs there effect a retarding influence equal to about 100,000 pounds of live load, which should stop any vehicle going at a reasonable speed.

In the event the vehicle is an exceptionally heavy one, like a large passenger bus or heavy truck and trailer freighter, then after the contact has been made and the smaller springs have failed to perform needed retarding influence—then the gate unit begins to move forward between the guard rails and at the same time pulls on pistons in each side chamber until the vehicle has been retarded to the point of stopping, or the springs close and the vehicle is definitely stopped and returned to its original position on the highway.

The gate is synchronised with the passing of a train or electric car, perfectly timed to open and close with due consideration for signals. In case of drawbridge, piers and slips, the gate is closed until desired to be opened by electric control contact—again perfectly timed.

Indian Nationalists May Boycott Durbar

BOMBAY, Dec. 26 (AP)—Adoption of a resolution by the Indian National Congress party to boycott coronation ceremonies for George VI in India was considered by well-informed sources today to be virtually certain.

The resolution against the projected Durbar, a rite at which the new British King would be proclaimed Emperor of India, would implore Indians to avoid "any imperialist celebrations or functions connected with the coronation, as such festivities are meant to tend to strengthen the hold of British imperialism or add to its prestige."

The congress also planned to reject the new Constitution for India. Mahatma Gandhi, long a leader in the movement for Indian freedom, supported the boycott proposal but it was understood he wanted it known that the protest was not directed at the new King personally.

The Durbar is expected to take place late in 1937, after the coronation scheduled for next May in London.

New TVA Folk Song Recorded for Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—In the year 2436, or at any other future date, people will be able to hear and study current folk songs exactly as they are sung today. That, at least, is the hope of two University of Tennessee professors who are making phonograph records of the songs to preserve them. They are Dr. Edwin C. Kirkland of the English department and Dr. Ross Cunningham of the economics department. Their work is in co-operation with the Modern Language Association of America.

Folk songs are those that simply "grow up" without being written, and pass by word of mouth from generation to generation, Dr. Kirkland says. One song, started by residents of Clinch River Valley who were forced to move because of Norris Dam, has been recorded along with another about the New Market train wreck near Knoxville.

The Clinch River Valley song of people moving from land purchased by the Tennessee Valley Authority for the basin of Norris Lake, goes like this:

From this valley we soon will be leaving;
How we miss our old friends, and our homes;
For they say that the waters will cover
The place where we all love to roam.
There's the aged old father and mother,
Who have spent many years here in toil;
They have reared up the little children
On the products of Old Clinch River soil.

Laredo Bru Wins Support in Cuba Of Menocalistas

HAVANA, Dec. 26 (AP)—The powerful Menocalista party came forward today to assume responsibility for the ousting of President Miguel Mariano Gomes.

Senator Santiago Verdeja, president of the party which has more votes than any other in the Cuban Congress and tremendous strength in the rural areas, pledged it to support President Federico Laredo Bru, Gomes's successor.

Senator Verdeja charged the expelled executive incurred the Menocalistas' disfavor because of a six-month regime of inactivity which started with "fecund promises and ended in sterile inertia."

"The Government devoted six months to patronage squabbles and stubbornly fomenting quarrels with other state institutions," Senator Verdeja asserted.

(Gomes was impeached in the House of Representatives on charges of "interfering with the free functioning of legislative power," and was convicted early Thursday by the Senate, sitting as a jury.

(Dismissal from office was automatic.

(Charges were preferred against Gomez because he vetoed legislation to impose a 9-cents-a-bag tax on sugar to finance army-sponsored rural schools. His defense emphasized an issue between the administrative branch of the Government and army leaders, notably Col. Fulgencio Batista, Cuba's "man of iron," whom he accused of seeking to dominate state affairs.)

After the inauguration of President Laredo Bru, elevated from the Vice-Presidency, the populace dismissed political matters from its mind to observe the Christmas festivities.

Senator Verdeja pointed out the Menocalistas, despite their support of the new Administration, held no Cabinet posts. He explained the party was not "opportunistic."

Almost all potent elements in Cuba except the comparatively few radicals rallied behind President Laredo Bru, including a Congress majority, the army and navy, and rural and industrial interests of all classes.

Colonel Batista, accused by Gomes supporters of fascist leanings, gave assurance no drastic changes in the Government were contemplated. He ridiculed intimations President Laredo Bru might resign.

More-Sleep Deal Between Garner And President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 — The telephone rang at the White House the other day.

"Hello, this is the Vice-President's office calling," said a voice. The call was for Mr. Roosevelt.

The upshot of that historic conversation has just been stated and turns out to have been a more-sleep deal between the two highest Executives of the land. Mr. Garner has called off his formal dinner to the President, and the President has called off his formal dinner to the Vice-President.

Pressure of other social obligations is the announced reason for the mutual cancellation of the two traditional functions, but more sleep is the real driving motive, it is asserted in informed quarters.

Initiative for the plan came from Mr. Garner. He likes to be in bed by 9, it is asserted.

"Ho hum," he is represented to have said, "must give that old annual dinner to the chief soon."

Just about the same time, Mr. Roosevelt is alleged to have been making a similar remark about his reciprocal dinner to the Vice-President. Then came the inspiration to Mr. Garner. No sooner thought than done. The call was put through direct with no intervention of the elaborate protocol organization that normally arranges social matters.

Ex-Premier Regrets Attacks on Edward

LONDON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Mr. David Lloyd George, war-time Prime Minister of Britain, sent a telegram of Christmas greeting to the Duke of Windsor regretting "the unchivalrous attacks upon you."

Newspaper posters blared "New Edward Sensation" and displayed prominently the text of the telegram sent to the Duke in Austria.

It read:

"Best Christmas greetings from an old Minister of the Crown, who holds you in as high esteem as ever and regards you with deeper loyal affection, deplores the shabby and stupid treatment accorded you, recents the mean and unchivalrous attacks upon you and regrets the loss sustained by the British Empire of a Monarch who sympathized with the lowliest of his subjects."

School Jobs Removed From Politics in S. D.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Constitutional amendments, which take the offices of state and county school superintendents out of politics in South Dakota were approved by substantial majorities at the November election. At the annual convention of the South Dakota Educational Association held since the election, a program of further educational changes has been planned. Passage of the present measure is credited to Bernard Linn of Sturgis, retiring president of the state association.

The election of superintendents hereafter will be conducted on a non-political basis and the present two-term limit abolished.

Cummings' Aide Resigns

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—Attorney General Cummings has announced the resignation of John Dickinson, assistant attorney general in charge of the anti-trust division. The Attorney General said his aide gave no reason in the letter of resignation.

'You Think You're Smart, Don't You?'

International

But Little Ella Haughtily Declines to Answer

Dry Leader Points to Errors In Survey of Liquor Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A rural sociologist's survey of the current alcohol problem, offered as a basis for study and discussion, is criticized point by point for its "contents and omissions," by the American Business Men's Research Foundation here.

"Although ostensibly intended to be a dispassionate appraisal of the status of the liquor problem at the present time, the study from first page to last, reveals itself as a hasty compilation," writes F. D. L. Squires, research secretary of the foundation.

Author Is Challenged

Mr. Squires challenges the author of this booklet, Dr. Benson Y. Landis, on a long list of specific points, chiefly on the ground of "omissions."

Among the aspects of the problem the book fails to present, according to Mr. Squires, is a picture of the liquor traffic as a business, with its nearly $1,000,000,000 of invested capital; its use of advertising to make nondrinkers, especially women and youths, into liquor addicts; and its extended tie-ups with gambling and vice.

Further, declares the critic of this booklet, Dr. Landis fails to note the historic background of the temperance movement which led to prohibition, nor does he summarize the benefits derived from even measurably fair administration of the Eighteenth Amendment. He does not go into the causes which led to repeal, the nullification program of the wets and the misrepresentation of the case in their repeal campaign, Mr. Squires asserts, nor does he show the political power that the liquor traffic exerts today.

False Impression Charged

Mr. Squire takes exception to certain specific statements which, he says, give a false impression. Referring to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, Dr. Landis wrote: "One experiment had ended. Another experiment, or a whole series of experiments, was begun."

"The compiler did not add, as he might fairly have done," said Mr. Squires, "that the whole series of the so-called 'new' experiments were only makeshift resuscitations of exactly similar schemes for dealing with the liquor traffic, every one of which had been repeatedly 'tried and found wanting' over half a century of muddling prior to 1920."

Dr. Landis's paragraphs which show that arrests for drunken driving have increased since repeal are also declared inadequate by the foundation. Mr. Landis might well have pointed out that police statistics dictated by wet administrations, consistently conceal much of the truth about alcohol fatalities," Mr. Squires writes.

Says Facts Ignored

He notes a number of other instances of what he considers inadequate treatment:

"The section, 'How Much Liquor Does America Consume?' will be commended as a bit of pro-liquor argument, so completely does it ignore the most important factor involved in the 1917 and 1935 comparisons. The factor that Mr. Landis ignores is the influence of the national prohibition period in reducing the aggregate consumption of liquor by the American people." He could, says this research secretary, have cited the government figures on the decline in alcohol consumption during that period and set against them the fact that at present consumption is stimulated by 400,000 reopened saloons, by high-pressure sales methods and extravagant advertising and publicity.

The critic takes issue also with Dr. Landis's analysis of "some current issues."

"The whole section devoted to a sizeup of 'High versus Low Tax' emphasizes," he writes, "only one side, namely, that of government revenue, and makes no comparison with the all-important fact of the other side of the picture, namely, the necessity that under any sort of tax plan for the legalized saloon the people must first pay from $5 to $10 into the cash drawer of the liquor traffic before they can get $1 back in any form of government appropriation."

The constructive recommendation that Mr. Squires finds in the booklet is an implied appeal to "take the profit out of the liquor business," but he regards it as merely "a sop to conscience." His own recommendation he gives in a paragraph:

The Real Problem

"Not the profit motive but the fact of alcohol is the real problem. Sane, arresting nationwide education through press, radio, schools and by wise encouragement alike from the State House and the nation's capital, the earliest possible ban upon the monstrosity of liquor advertising, and the promotion of a new and moving revival of dynamic religious faith, would seem in our humble opinion to be a threefold suggestion far more timely . . . than . . . that made by Mr. Landis."

Dr. Landis's article, entitled "Liquor Control," was published in the Janaury issue of Social Action, published for the Council of Social Action of the Congregational and Christian churches. A foreword by Dr. Hubert C. Herring offers what might be taken as an explanation of the lack of crusading zeal which Mr. Squires deplored in his criticism.

"This pamphlet seeks to pose the issues and provoke thought," wrote Dr. Herring. "It does not seek to give the answer to the riddle, but to furnish the background against which church groups can consider the course which America should now take in limiting or abolishing the sale of beverage alcohol."

Mr. Squires contends, however, that even as background, this book is wholly inadequate.

Spokesman of Ford Sees Six-Hour Day

By the Associated Press

Detroit, Dec. 26

William J. Cameron, spokesman for the Ford Motor Company, says a six-hour day for workmen in the automobile industry is in prospect, but that the industry must prepare itself for the change.

"The greatest prosperity we have ever seen is coming to this country," Mr. Cameron declared. "It will be a productive, not a speculative, prosperity. We have not seen anything like the wages that will be paid. We have not seen anything like the prosperity that is coming."

Alberta's Premier Sees Confidence In Program Restored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—Premier William Aberhart on his return to this city from the Dominion-Provincial conference at Ottawa, stated that interest in the Social Credit movement was on the increase in Eastern Canada.

"I met leaders in the movement in both Ontario and in Quebec," he said, "and they expressed themselves as satisfied with the expansion of the movement. This was especially the case in Quebec."

In Ontario plans are on foot to proceed rapidly with organization for the Social Credit program, he declared.

Speaking of the Dominion-Provincial Conference, Alberta's Premier said it had been merely a conference and no definite action was taken.

He expressed gratification at reports that the Province of Alberta debentures had risen as much as seven points on the market in the last few days. Asked if he could explain the reason for this rise Mr. Aberhart answered:

"The reason is the increasing restoration of confidence in people's minds because of increased investments being made in Alberta in spite of efforts of the opposition to cast doubt in the minds of investors."

Mr. Aberhart denied reports being spread, he said, by opponents that the Provincial Government had dropped its Social Credit plans. He said these plans are being pushed forward vigorously. The credit of Alberta, far from being ruined, he declared, is better, and he instanced the influx of capital being experienced in development of the natural resources of the Province.

'Ickes for President'

SAN ANTONIO, Texas., Dec. 24 (AP)—Representative Maury Maverick (D), Texas, said today an "Ickes for President" club was being organized.

Representative Maverick said he had been in communication with progressive leaders of business and industry and labor, and that the idea of launching an early campaign was meeting with good response.

Trailer Travel In Old Dominion Shows Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Will citizens of the Old Dominion afflicted with the wanderlust eventually give up their homes to become nomad "trailer dwellers," living in modern de luxe caravans instead of houses? Will they give up the settled comforts of home for the pleasure of traveling when and where they please, wintering in Florida, summering in Maine?

Statistics furnished by the State motor vehicle license bureau as to the increase in the number of trailer licenses issued during the past eight months indicate that such may eventually become the case, for trailers, those comfortable little houses on wheels which may be hitched behind any automobile, are being increasingly used by Virginians.

Tremendous Increase

In the eight months from March 1 to Nov. 1 of this year, licenses have been issued for 5687 trailers, more than 12 times as many as were issued during the entire year in 1926, or 2521 more than issued during the same period last year.

A completely equipped trailer with sleeping accommodations for four persons, kitchen equipment, clothes and china closet, stoves for both heating and cooking, radio connections, electric lights and a water tank may be purchased from about $500 up, with the average price around $800, according to automobile dealers. One manufacturer put out 10,000 this year and expects to sell 50,000 next season, it was announced.

Not all trailers by any means are in the low price field, however. Some of them are de luxe, completely covered with heavy leather and luxurious in every way. These cost up into the thousands of dollars and are usually specially designed for the occupants.

A few years ago the sight of a trailer parked on street or highway was the sign for a large crowd of gaping citizens. Now it attracts only slightly more attention than the car to which it is attached. Virtually all tourist camps rent "trailer parking" as well as cabins, while many travelers in the l ittle moving houses merely park them for the night in vacant fields or by the roadsides. The additional cost of hauling a trailer is slight.

New State Law

A new state law, passed last June, makes license on trailers, which do not exceed six feet in length nor the automobile in width, and not exceeding a capacity of 1000 pounds, only $3.50. Other trailer licenses are half the truck fee for the same weight.

License figures compiled by the state motor vehicle bureau show the increased use of trailers. In 1925 only 368 were licensed in the state; in 1924, 350; in 1925, 440; in 1926, 437; in 1927, 466; in 1928, 646; in 1929, 966; in 1930, 1318; in 1931, 1582; in 1932, 1788½ in 1933, 1906; in 1934, 2509; in 1935, 3694.

Cincinnati Officials Enroll in University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Officials of the University of Cincinnati expect to have the most orderly campus with the best behaved student body in the country. The assistant chief of police of Cincinnati, a police lieutenant and a fire lieutenant have enrolled as students.

This year the university opened evening classes in public service. The courses immediately became popular with city and county officials. Among those who enrolled were Assistant Police Chief William C. Adams, Police Lieutenant Earl E. Reynolds, Fire Lieutenant Marcus M. Frye and Albert S. Hibbs, superintendent of the water works.

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Emory Seeks $6,000,000 Fund For Building and Endowment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Definite plans for a $6,000,000 program of development at Emory University were announced by the president, Mr. Harvey W. Cox, in connection with the university's centennial celebration. The institution was chartered on Dec. 10, 1836, by the Georgia General Assembly.

Of the total fund $900,000 will be used for new buildings, and the remainder as endowment for a program to strengthen the graduate and professional divisions, Dr. Cox said. He pointed out that the idea behind the centennial celebration is not glorification of the achievements of the past, but exploration of the possibilities of the future.

"We at Emory know that the economic and cultural future of the South depends upon institutions where the highest standards of scholarship are maintained and where the best professional training may be procured," Dr. Cox said. "We believe the foundation for such standards and such training has been laid at Emory during the last hundred years. We are determined that Emory shall measure up to the opportunity that is now hers: to become the nucleus of a great university center."

Bell Rung 100 Times

Dr. Cox's announcement followed a ceremony in which the historic bell that now hangs in Seney Hall on the old Emory College campus at Oxford, Ga., was rung 100 times. The sound of the bell was picked up by microphones, and, while it rang its "challenge to Emory's second century," the story of Emory's growth from a small college to the present university was narrated from the new campus in Atlanta, where a ceremony was held in Glenn Memorial Auditorium.

"Emory proposes to honor her founders and builders of the past, not by words alone, but by works—by building an Emory adequate to meet the needs of the present and of the years to come," Dr. Cox said in his address.

"Emory's predecessor, the Georgia Conference Manual Labor School, was not adequate to meet the needs of 1836, when Emory College was founded. The Emory of old Oxford days was not adequate to meet the needs of 1915, when the college was enlarged into a university. Neither is the Emory of today adequate to meet the needs of this new century.

To Meet Opportunity

"We are determined that Emory shall measure up to the opportunity that is now here: to become the nucleus of a great university center, of which it may be said not only that it is one of the best in the South, but that it is one of the best in the world.

"To do this, Emory in the next few years must strengthen her undergraduate college; we must expand our graduate school so that it may offer the Ph. D. degree in the fields in which it is strongest; and we must reinforce and enlarge our professional schools so that our best minds will not have to leave the South to obtain the best training.

Grew From Cabin

"When we consider that Emory has grown from a log cabin, with no endowment, in 1836 to a $5,000,000 plant, with a $5,000,000 endowment in 1936, who will dare to place any limits upon what the next 100 years may bring forth? When we realize that Emory's assets have increased nearly $4,000,000 during the last 10 years—a period which included the most severe depression in the nation's history—who will say that these next few years of prosperity now dawning will not see Emory's assets increased by $6,000,000 and more? Already in this centennial year Emory has received special gifts amounting to more than $100,000."

N. C. Rural Power Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Construction or authorization of more than 5200 miles of rural electric lines, to serve 28,424 customers, during the year and five months the state Rural Electrification Authority has been functioning, was reported by Dudley Bagley, the director. When completed, this work will have cost $5,380,479, Mr. Bagley said.

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Great Comeback by Bee Pitcher Features National League Statistical Table

Danny MacFayden Stands Third On 1936 Mound List

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the early part of June, 1935, the Cincinnati Reds asked waivers on Danny MacFayden. The veteran had out-lived his usefulness with the Crosley organization; the previous year he had failed to stay with the New York Yankees. Bill McKechnie, desperately in need of mound assistance for the Bees claimed him.

The shift from Cincinnati to Boston received scant attention from the press, for baseball scribes reasoned that Danny's failure with the Reds had put a permanent stamp of "finish" to his big league pitching career.

Third In Majors

Official National League hurling averages, released today, prove however, that the so-called experts were mistaken. MacFayden, in a Bee uniform, not only made one of the year's outstanding comebacks, but his only major league superiors in the pitching business during 1936 were Carl Hubbell, master artist of the Giants, and Bob "Lefty" Grove of the Red Sox.

Hubbell topped all National League regulars with an earned run average of 2.41 and also compiled the best won and lost record with 26 victories and six defeats. Grove was the American League's leader with an earned run figure of 2.81.

But the hard-working MacFayden, seriously determined to stage a comeback from the opening day of training the past spring, checked opposing batsmen at the rate of 2.87 runs for every nine innings of pitching and finished second to Hubbell on the senior circuit list. Deacon Danny, Hubbell and Grove, were the only regular big league moundsmen who held rival sluggers below the three-run level.

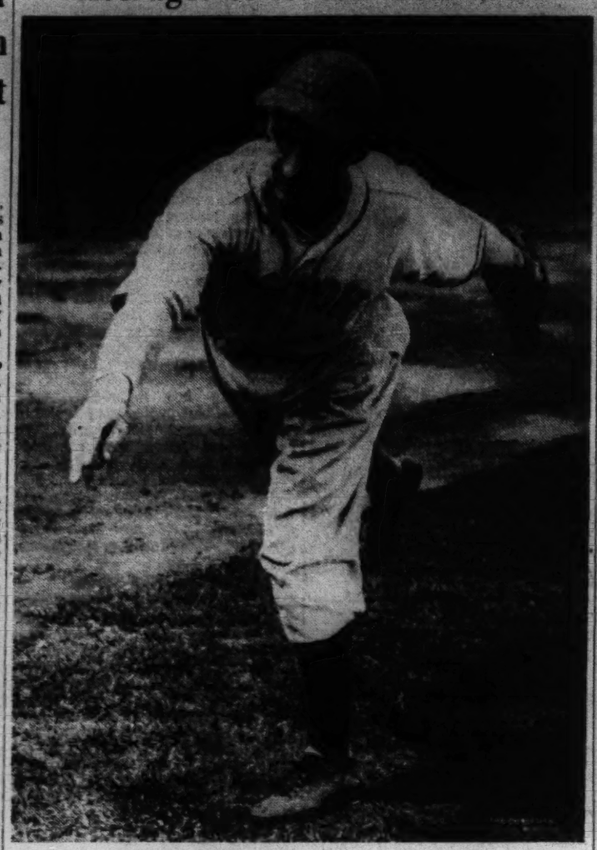
Won 17 Games

The official records show that MacFayden worked in 37 games—21 of them complete—and 267 innings, winning 17 and losing 13. His won and lost percentage was eighth among those pitchers who appeared in 10 or more complete contests. Rival clubs scored 97 runs off Danny's delivery, but only 85 of them were earned. Two of his victories were shutouts. He struck out 86 batters and walked 66.

The only other Bee hurler who appears on the select list is Tiny Jim Chaplin, who was released several weeks ago to San Diego in the deal that brought Vince Di Maggio to Boston. Chaplin won 10 games and lost 15, with an earned run average of 4.11.

Young Billy Weir, Ben Cantwell, John Lanning and Bob Smith were below the four-runs-per-nine-innings level, but none turned in 10 complete games. Weir, the former University of New Hampshire star who showed considerable promise in the latter part of last season, had a 2.84 earned run figure. Cantwell was 3.05, Lanning 3.64 and Smith 3.77.

Averages Stress His Comeback



By a Staff Photographer

Danny MacFayden's Brilliant and Unexpected Climb Back to Pitching Heights Was Substantiated in Figures Today With the Release of 1936 National League Mound Averages. Only the Giants' Great Carl Hubbell Had a Lower Earned-Run Percentage Among League Regulars Who Turned In 10 or More Complete Games

Rose Bowl Elevens Renew Hard Work

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 26 (AP)—Rival Rose Bowl squads, Pittsburgh and Washington, bore down today in one of the hardest practice sessions of the training schedule.

Coach Jimmy Phelan took his Washington Huskies out to a private polo field at Santa Barbara for complete privacy, and held a lengthy drill. It included plenty of blocking and ball-carrying.

Over at San Bernardino, Coach Jock Sutherland ordered a similar routine. He didn't have to warn the Panthers to put aside post-Christmas thoughts. His boys are as intent on the New Year's Day game as they were when they left Pittsburgh earlier this month.

Phelan was pleased with the work of his reserves in scrimmage in which the red-shirted subs, using Pitt plays, banged away at the first-string eleven.

Loss of Fullback Al Cruver from the husky second team may hurt the Washington cause considerably, but many observers refuse to be alarmed over the Cruver mishap. Phelan has a wealth of good backs. The man he is grooming to understudy Nowgroski, Merle Miller, was good enough at the first of the regular season to go into the Huskies' starting line-up against U. C. L. A.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Springfield	7	6	3	38	26	20
Philadelphia	7	4	6	42	37	18
Providence	8	1	5	40	46	17
New Haven	6	2	9	38	44	14

Western Division

Syracuse	8	3	6	60	48	19
Pittsburgh	5	2	5	45	35	18
Cleveland	2	2	9	21	38	6

Result Dec. 25

Springfield 1, Providence 1, overtime.

American Hockey Association

Kansas City 3, St. Paul 1.
Minneapolis 4, St. Louis 4.
Wichita 5, Tulsa 1.

Palangio Sets Up Tying Goal For Black Hawks

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	8	4	4	37	30	20
Rangers	8	3	5	41	31	19
Boston	7	2	6	40	40	16
Chicago	3	6	8	16	29	10

Canadian Division

Canadiens	9	2	6	43	40	20
Americans	6	3	8	36	40	15
Toronto	7	1	7	42	39	15
Montreal	4	5	7	30	36	13

Result Dec. 25

Chicago 1, Detroit 1, overtime.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—The question of whether the Chicago Black Hawks' hockey fortunes are beginning to look up may be settled in part over the week end.

The Hawks are far behind in the National Hockey League's American division because they haven't been able to collect enough goals for more than two victories in 16 games. However, their newly acquired forward, Pete Palangio, has begun to look like a goal getter and the return of Manager Clem Coughlin after a siege of illness may be a help. When they meet the New York Rangers, whose powerful offense has been in direct contrast to Chicago's defense this season, they may get an indication of what to expect.

It was Palangio, a minor league scoring star for several seasons before his recent purchase from St. Louis, who scored last night to give the Hawks a 1-1 tie with the Detroit Red Wings. Palangio swept in and lifted a difficult angle shot into the net in the second period. The Wings cracked Chicago's defense with a mass attack in the third period, with Marty Barry shooting the tying goal.

The draw sent Detroit into a one-point lead over the Rangers in the American division and it will hold that position tomorrow going into a battle with the Montreal Canadiens, leaders of the international section.

The contenders have a chance to move closer tonight when the New York Americans meet the Montreal Maroons at Montreal and Boston's Bruins tackle the Toronto Maple Leafs at Toronto. The Amerks and Toronto are tied for second in the international division, while the Maroons trail them by two points. The Americans recently broke a five-game losing streak by whipping the Maroons, but with Carl Voss and Russ Blinco back after long absences, Montreal will be at full strength for the first time in weeks. The Maroons also have recalled Goalie Bill Beveridge from Syracuse for relief duty.

No. American Aviation Bonus

LOS ANGELES (AP)—More than 1000 employees of North American Aviation, Inc., plane builders, were given bonuses of from $35 to $50, President J. H. Kindelberger said. Employees on the pay roll six months to a year will receive smaller sums and newcomers will get turkeys.

Olympics Oppose Fast Canadian Six In Garden Tonight

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Montreal Villeray		Boston Olympics
Westman, lw	rw,	Guibord
MacDonald, c	c,	Spain
Destoates, rw	lw,	Harris
H. Westman, ld	rd,	Stubbs
Dupont, rd	ld,	Ulman
Martineau, g	g,	Moone

Alternates — R. MacDonald, Barnabe, Ryan, Morin, Topp for Villeray; Lynch, Roberts, Rowe, Lax, Ross, Letourneau, Dewey, O'Neil, Allen.

Coach Eddie Jeremiah drove his Olympics through a hard workout all week in preparation for their game with Villeray Club of Montreal which takes place at the Boston Garden as part of a doubleheader in which the Medford and Amesbury clubs will play a two-period game.

The Olympics have tremendous latent possibilities and it will not be the fault of Jeremiah if the team does not go to town against the Montreal Frenchmen. Jeremiah's particular problem at the moment is to develop more finesse in the forward lines. In Frank Spain, Jack Harris and Paul Guibord the Olympics have what promises to be the finest forward trio in the history of recent amateur hockey in Boston.

Not only is the Olympics' starting array of forwards of top flight caliber, but their replacing lines are far above anything the club has previously possessed. Johnny Lax and Paul Rowe of Boston University fame and Elbie Ross, who has the distinction of being the only athlete ever to represent Colby College of Waterville, Maine, on any Olympic team, make up a line that is as good as any in amateur hockey.

Charlie Letourneau, captain of the Northeastern six of two years ago, centers Junie Allen, ex-Dartmouth, and Al Dewey, late of Harvard. The competition between these three forward lines is so keen that Coach Jeremiah is still trying to pick the most effective group.

With Junie Stubbs and Johnny Ullman continuing the brand of defense play which they have shown in the two games to date, goalie Tom Moone has the best set of rear guardsmen he has seen since Ben Langmaid and Johnny Garrison were out there doing their stuff.

The Villoray players are at the present time heading the Montreal City Amateur League, and, according to the latest reports from across the border, they are rugged and fast. The invading Frenchmen have an outstanding goalie in Martineau, and Dupont has one of the most terrific shots in Canadian amateur hockey.

Phil Watson of the New York Rangers and Roger Cormier, formerly of the Canadians and Providence, are two who once played for Villoray, and serve as an indication of the high-class player in this club.

American League Increases Salaries Of Umpire Staff

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 (AP)—Holiday greetings from President William Harridge of the American League to his 12 umpires consisted of 1937 contracts calling for an undisclosed but substantial salary hike.

"I think each and every one of them will be satisfied," Harridge said yesterday after mailing the contracts special delivery.

"During the depression we had to retrench a little and I asked our umpires to go along with us. They did so, cheerfully, and I am extremely happy to be able not to restore their former salaries but to boost them."

The arbiters again will accompany major league clubs in spring training. Harridge said the last year's conditioning tour, the first made by the umpires, put them in good trim for the regular season.

Topping the American League's staff from a service standpoint is William Dinneen, who has put in 26 years. Clarence (Brick) Owens started calling them in 1916, George Moriarty has 20 years experience and Emmett (Red) Ormsby 15.

The others are William A. McGowan, Harry Geisel, Louis C. Kolls, William Summers, John Quinn, Charles Johnston, Stephen Basil and Cal Hubbard.

Not to Elect Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 26—Next fall, the University of Wisconsin football team will, for the first time in 49 years of intercollegiate competition, play its games without an elected captain. Harry Stuhldreher, Badger coach, will appoint an acting captain for each game and, at the close of the season, the 1937 lettermen will name an honorary captain. The decision to dispense with an elected captain was made by the players themselves, because of the fact that there were five or six 1936 Badger regulars who appeared to have about equal claims to consideration, if a captain were to be elected. Wisconsin basketball teams have followed this plan for several years.

Loss of Smith Shatters Huskies' Basketball Hopes

Coach Al McCoy's early-season hopes of developing Northeastern's basketball team into one of the strong quintets in the smaller New England college circles were shattered almost beyond repair this week when it was definitely learned that lanky Bob Smith, star center from Brockton, has been forced to give up school.

Smith, according to McCoy, was one of the few real centers to come to Northeastern. And because of Smith's 6ft. 2½in. of height, his ability to set up scoring plays, and his own scoring power, McCoy had built the Husky offense around his center position.

The American International game, the only one in which Smith played, also was the only contest which the Huskies have won to date. They were victorious over the Internats, 28-20. The following games with Connecticut State and New Hampshire State, both New England College Conference League games, Northeastern was defeated, 42-37 and 38-37, respectively.

Smith Worth 20 Points

"Had Smith been in those games," McCoy declared, "it would have meant victory for us. Smith was worth 20 points a game. I don't mean that he would score them individually, but through his jump advantage at center, down-the-floor work and general all-around team play we would be that many points better."

However, regardless of this setback, McCoy is working all the harder in order to rebuild his team. Swede Allstrom of Quincy is now working the center position. He is a real worker but lacks the height necessary to gain the jump over opponents.

Russ Hobson of Meriden, Conn., all-state forward in his high school days, has not been able to play the game he is capable of because of a knee injury received in football. This sharpshooting forward was expected to give the Huskies a fast-breaking offense, but because of his injury has been unable to do anything more than hold his own.

Rice a Standout

Capt. Merton Rice, standout guard from Chelsea, has been playing inspired basketball in every game this season. As a defenseman, Rice has shown rare ability to break-up plays, even when two men catch him down the floor alone, he has been able to break through and either intercept their pass, or break it up.

"This is the first year that I have not had what you would call a running team," McCoy said. "Usually my teams are 'doggers' and keep their nose right on the ball, but my team this year does not seem to have the ball instinct."

McCoy isn't too hopeful about the prospects for the balance of the season. Unless the Huskies have a new leash on the basketball court McCoy doesn't see how they are going to be able to win over such powerful opponents as Rhode Island State, Springfield, Lowell Textile, and Worcester Pol.

Grid Players Drafted

Because of the dearth of basketball material McCoy was forced to draft in some of his football athletes. Among these were Jim Connolly, Ralph Freeman, Stan Rogers, and Frank Meehan, captain-elect of the Huskies 1937 football team.

Connolly, although he did not play any school basketball, has had considerable experience in the court game. He has played on several outstanding amateur clubs. McCoy is grooming him for a guard position. Freeman and Rogers are both hard workers and may develop as the season progresses. Meehan is being tried at center to relieve Allstrom.

McCoy a Sharpshooter

For the past week McCoy has had the Huskies practicing foul shots. "If we can't score from scrimmage, then we are going to take advantage of the free throws," he said. Hobson has shown considerable improvement in this department, sinking 29 consecutive shots in a practice session this week.

But speaking of sinking baskets, McCoy himself is no slouch. After each practice session he challenges members of the squad to shoot either fouls or shots from the floor and to date no one has been able to beat him.

Tony Manero Praises Play of Harry Cooper

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Dec. 26 (AP)—Tony Manero, national open champion, today nominated Harry Cooper of Chicago as 1936's outstanding professional golfer.

"Cooper is the greatest master of iron play in the game today," said Manero. "Despite his high-strung temperament, Cooper played 84 tournament rounds this year for an amazing average of 71.84 strokes for 18 holes."

Manero's first 10 of 1936 golfdom, ranked in order; Harry Cooper, Densmore Shute of Philadelphia, Ralph Guldahl of St. Louis, Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., Horton Smith of Chicago, Gene Sarazen of Brookfield Center, Conn., Ky Laffoon of Chicago, Jimmy Hines of Garden City, N. Y., Bryon Nelson of Ridgewood, N. J., and Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y.

91-Yard Touchdown Wins

CLEARWATER, Fla., Dec. 26 (AP)—A 91-yard touchdown dash early in the first quarter gave Union Endicott High School of Endicott, N. Y., a 7-0 victory over Clearwater High today in an intersectional football game played before more than 4000 fans. Bilec, 180-pound Union Endicott halfback, scored behind perfect interference. Rose, a 190-pound tackle, booted the ball squarely through the uprights.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

New York Rovers 5, Baltimore 3.
Pittsburgh 3, Hershey Bears 3.

1936 The Year In Sports

Baseball

By Scotty Reston

NEW YORK (AP)—The long-distance hitting of the New York Yankees and the peerless pitching of Carl Hubbell of the New York Giants were outstanding features of the 1936 baseball campaigns.

The Yankees practically rewrote the record book. Ignored in the preseason favorite list, they won the American league pennant by 19½ games, and beat the Giants, four games to two, in the World Series.

Some idea of the Yankee power may be gained from these figures: They whacked out 1676 hits, including 315 doubles, 83 triples, and 182 home runs. These were good for 2703 bases, 995 runs driven in, and 1065 runs scored. Their total base hits, extra base hits, home runs, runs scored, and runs batted in established new major league records.

Hubbell closed the season by winning 16 straight victories which, with the aid of some first-class floundering by the Cards and Cubs, practically carried the Giants to the National league pennant.

The Giants ace won 26 games and lost 6, and for the third time in his career led National league pitchers, with an earned run average of 2.41.

Hubbell was named "most valuable" in the National league, and Lou Gehrig, Yankee first baseman, was named in the American.

Second Southpaw Scores

Another venerable left-hander, Lefty Grove of the Boston Red Sox, topped American league pitchers with an earned run average of 2.81. Counted out two years ago after a remarkable career, Grove has now led his league two years in a row.

The batting champions of the two leagues were Luke Appling of the Chicago White Sox in the American with a mark of .388 and Paul Waner of Pittsburgh in the National with .373.

There were two important administrative changes and one important legislative change in the big leagues. The St. Louis Browns were purchased from the estate of the late Phil Ball by a St. Louis syndicate headed by Donald L. Barnes; and Burleigh Grimes replaced Casey Stengel as manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers. Both administrative moves were made after the close of the season.

The legislative move, passed by both major and minor league club owners, gave major league officials the right to sign sandlot players to minor league contracts without losing the right to claim these players at a later date.

Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis asked that these transactions be made through his office. This request was denied, marking the first time in Landis' baseball career his power had been curbed.

Attendance Soars

All club owners in the majors reported increased attendance over the year before. Unofficial figures showed the Yankees on top with a total home attendance of "almost a million."

Attendance at the New York World Series also reflected better times. The record single-game attendance of 63,600 set by the Yankees and Cards in 1926 was broken twice, and a new all-time high of 66,669 established.

The season also produced two outstanding rookies, Outfielder Joe Di Maggio of the New York Yankees and Pitcher Bob Feller of Cleveland.

Di Maggio hit .323 in 138 games, whacked out 29 home runs, two in one inning, and got 206 hits. He was the twelfth major leaguer in history to get more than 200 hits his first year up.

Pitching despite a protest that he was signed in violation of the major-minor league agreement, Feller won five games and lost three. He tied Dizzy Dean's major league strikeout record by fanning 17 Philadelphia batters on Sept. 13. He pitched to 227 batters and struck out 76, almost one in every three.

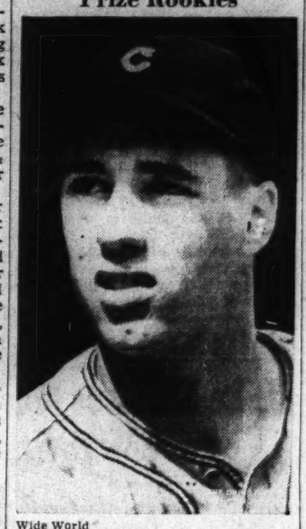
Other outstanding first-year men were Johnny Mize, who replaced Jim Collins as regular first baseman of the St. Louis Cardinals, and Roy Weatherly of Cleveland. Weatherly hit .335, and Mize, 329.

It was a hard year on defending batting champions. Both Buddy Myer of Washington and Arky Vaughan of Pittsburgh, 1935 champs of the American and National league hitters, respectively, started poorly and were never able to get on top. Myer slumped 80 points from his winning total and finished with a mark of .269. Vaughan, however, ended with a total of .335.

Other high lights of the season: Tommy Bridges won 23 games for the Detroit Tigers, more than any other pitcher in the American League. . . . Mel Ott of the Giants finally got clear title to the senior circuit's home-run crown with 33. . . . Lou Gehrig ran his iron-man record to 1808 games, hit 49 homers to top the league again, and set new individual American League scoring, total base and runs batted in records. . . . Cleveland led the club batting column with a mark of .304. . . . Chuck Klein of the Phillies hit four homers on July 10 to set a new modern major-league record. . . . Pepper Martin of the Cards stole the most bases in his league: 23. . . . The Yankees hit 11 homers in two days. . . . Hal Trosky of the Indians hit safely in 28 straight games, the best string of the major-league season. . . . Joe Medwick of the Cards got 10 straight hits, whacked out 64 doubles, a new league record, accumulated the most National League base hits, 223, and the most total bases, 367. . . . Dizzy Dean won 24 games, lost 13, and was, as usual, one of the busiest twirlers. . . .

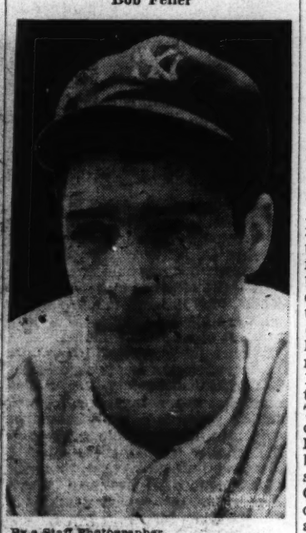
Van Mungo of the Brooklyns struck out seven straight Cincinnati batters on June 25, and thereby tied the league record. . . . He also struck out more men than anybody in the National, 238, and walked the most, 118. . . . Ed Coleman of the Browns had 62 official times at bat as a pinch-hitter and hit safely 20 times. . . . The Yankees pounded in 25 runs against the Athletics on May 24. . . . Jimmy Foxx of the Red Sox outfanned everybody in the league for the sixth straight year, and thereby set a new major-league record.

Prize Rookies



Wide World

Bob Feller



By a Staff Photographer

Joe Di Maggio

College Players Are Contesting For Chess Trophy

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—Of the two groups of college chess players which contest their team championships over the holidays, one has already concluded, and the other, with more teams competing is still in progress.

The elder group, which has been in operation since the early nineties, originally composed of Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia, has been of late years composed of the first three, with the other place varying between Army, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dartmouth, with the latter now the regular team in the series. Columbia dropped out after winning the first trophy, which had to be won 10 years in succession. This was successfully accomplished while Jose R. Capablanca was a student at the Morning Side institution.

The present trophy, known as the Stephens-Belden Trophy, remains in the possession of Harvard University for another year, as they successfully defended it at the Marshall Chess Club this week, though the Princeton Club team was at their heels all the way, leading until the final round and the playoff of the adjourned games. Its team was composed of Jackson Palmer Jr. '39, John T. Foster '38, W. M. Murphy '38, and John Fernsler '40. Princeton was represented by Edward J. Jackson '37, H. M. Bach '37, H. L. Crane '40, and Paul R. Brown '37.

The Intercollegiate group, including New York University, College of the City of New York, Columbia University, Cornell University, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Seth Low College, Yeshiva College, and Brooklyn College, will not conclude its series until next Tuesday. At present New York University has played four rounds, with 9½ victories, 1½ defeats, and 5 adjourned games. Carnegie Tech has played three rounds, with a score of 5-7, and City College two, with a score of 4-1. The leaders have met Carnegie Tech, which is the leader of the Pittsburgh intercollegiate group, Seth Low, Yeshiva and Cornell. Brooklyn College has still to get under way.

Individually, Henry Fajans, a player for City College 10 years ago, who is now No. 3 on the New York University team, has the best record, having won all four of his games. City College has the opportunity to retain its title from last year, with a victory over Yeshiva, 3-1, and one match already won from Cornell.

Marblehead Beaten

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Dec. 26 (AP)—St. Petersburg High School inaugurated its intersectional gridiron warfare by defeating a stronger but thoroughly outplayed Marblehead, Mass., eleven 19 to 12 before 4000 Christmas Day fans. Just before the final whistle, Joe Hartley, St. Petersburg guard, intercepted a pass to run 45 yards for a touchdown. Finley failed to go over for the extra point as the game ended.

College Football Result

Santa Barbara St. 38, New Mexico A. & M. 14.

National League Pitching Averages for 1936

Pitchers Who Pitched at Least 10 Complete Games, Based on Lowest Percentage of Earned Runs per Nine-Inning Game

Rating	Name and Club		Games Pitched	Games Started	Complete Games	Games Finished	Total Innings Pitched	Number Times Batted	Games Won	Games Lost	Per Cent Won	Shutouts	No. Hits Allowed	Base Hits	Sacrifice Hits	Hit Batsmen	Bases on Balls	Strikeouts	Wild Pitches	Total Runs	Earned Runs	Earned Runs Average per Nine-Inning Game
1	1	Hubbell, Carl O., New York	L	42	26	9	303	98	26	6	.813	3	1199	268	16	5	67	131	3	84	81	2.41
2	8	MacFayden, Daniel K., Boston	R	37	21	3	267	17	13	.567	2	1114	268	10	6	66	86	4	97	85	2.87	
3	2	Lucas, Charles P., Pittsburgh	R	27	12	5	176	15	4	.789		729	178	7	3	26	53	1	70	62	3.170	
4	4	Dean, Jerome H., St. Louis	R	51	28	17	315	24	13	.649	2	1303	310	20	3	53	195	4	128	111	3.171	
5	6	Lee, William C., Chicago	R	43	30	4	299	18	11	.621	4	1081	252	16	3	92	102	6	106	95	3.30	
6	14	Mungo, Van L., Brooklyn	R	45	22	8	312	18	19	.486	2	1313	275	15	3	118	238	10	137	116	3.35	
7	7	French, Lawrence H., Chicago	L	40	14	5	202	18	9	.667	4	1005	242	9	6	84	104	3	102	95	3.46	
8	9	Warneke, Lonnie, Chicago	R	40	19	7	240	16	13	.552	4	1024	246	12	4	76	113	5	108	92	3.48	
9	11	Davis, Curtis, 10 Phila.-14 Chicago	R	24	13	5	213	15	13	.500		887	217	10	2	50	70	3	97	83	3.48	
10	16	Brandt, Edward A., Brooklyn	L	36	17	6	234	11	13	.458	1	1006	248	20	4	45	104	3	109	91	3.50	
11	15	Blanton, Darrell E., Pittsburgh	R	44	15	9	236	15	15	.484	4	972	235	18	3	55	127	8	114	92	3.51	
12	7	Carleton, James O., Chicago	R	39	13	9	197	14	10	.583	4	848	204	13	6	67	88	4	85	80	3.65	
13	10	Winford, James H., St. Louis	R	39	10	7	193	15	10	.600	1	843	208	15	5	66	72	9	90	81	3.80	
14	12	Swift, William, Pittsburgh	L	48	17	13	292	16	16	.500		1123	275	18	8	88	92	3	123	117	4.019	
15	11	Derringer, Paul, Cincinnati	R	51	13	10	282	19	10	.655	3	1207	331	14	4	42	121	8	147	128	4.091	
16	17	Chaplin, James B., Boston	R	40	14	6	223	10	15	.400		903	273	10	3	63	86	5	131	106	4.11	
17	18	Walters, William H., Philadelphia	R	40	16	5	268	11	21	.344	4	1150	284	15	5	115	66	7	146	122	4.36	
18	9	Weaver, James D., Pittsburgh	R	16	11	9	238	14	8	.636	1	973	230	10	1	74	104	6	126	108	4.50	
19	19	Bowman, Joseph, Philadelphia	R	40	12	7	204	9	20	.310	1	907	243	9	7	83	80	4	140	114	5.03	

BALKS—Derringer 5, Weaver 1. TIES—Mungo, Brandt, Blanton, Winford, Swift and Weaver, 1 each.

Amusements

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With
KATHARINE HEPBURN
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Evgs.: $3.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10
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American Premiere - Prior to New York
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
Dennis KING Helen GLEASON Ernest TRUEX
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FREDERIKA
Evgs.: Except Dec. 31; 55c to $3.30. Wed. Mat., 55c to $2.20. Sat. Mat. and New Year's Mat., 55c to $2.75. New Year's Eve, $1.10 to $4.40.

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700 Orchestra Seats $1.10
ENTIRE CAST AND PRODUCTION INTACT FROM SHUBERT THEATRE
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Schubert Melodies—Romberg Music
Evgs. 55c to $1.10 (Few Seats at $1.65.)
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Midnight Performance New Year's Eve.

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'Will Rogers Shrine of the Sun' Rises High Among the Rockies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—A shaft of Colorado pink granite has just been completed as the "Will Rogers Shrine of the Sun." It stands on a promontory of Cheyenne Mountain as a memorial to the famous good-will ambassador and actor, erected by Spencer Penrose, wealthy Colorado pioneer and friend of Will Rogers.

Like Rogers, the tower is typically rugged and reflective of the warmth and friendly spirit of the West. It stands as a beacon on the front range of the Rocky Mountains, where the western plains roll abruptly into the backbone of the continent. It is 2000 feet above Colorado Springs and Broadmoor on the face of Cheyenne Mountain, which rises 10,000 feet above sea level.

Pike's Peak Near

Just about two miles westward is the base of Pike's Peak, the snow-capped mountain sighted in 1806 by Lieut. Zebulon Pike as he camped with his government soldiers at Fort Pueblo, 45 miles to the southeast. Lieutenant Pike left part of his soldiers behind and took a group with him to scale the high peak. Actually he climbed Cheyenne Mountain, discovering his error when he looked to the west from the top of Cheyenne.

Pike told his men that the peak which took his name could never be scaled by man. Today there is a wide automobile highway and a novel cog railroad to the top of Pike's Peak, as well as a zigzagging ladder to the sky roadway up the face of Cheyenne Mountain—both highways and cog road having been built by Spencer Penrose.

Mr. Penrose, builder of the West, has taken millions in gold from the Cripple Creek mines at the western base of Pike's Peak. The Will Rogers Shrine of the Sun is just one of the many things Penrose has done to turn his millions into beautifying the Pike's Peak region and making the scenic wonders available to the American travelers.

Pink Granite

More than 5000 cubic yards of light pink granite have been taken from a single boulder of Cheyenne Mountain as material for the 100-foot tower. It was designed by Architect Charles E. Thomas so that its sharp angles would play with the afternoon shafts of sunlight peering over the higher mountains and enhance its stately beauty. Within the tower are five small rooms, connected by the spiral stairs leading from the base to the observation point on the top. From the top is a great panorama of plains to the east and the rugged peaks beckoning cordiality from the other three directions. This is a view which Rogers and Penrose often enjoyed together.

With powerful glasses a person can look through the clear Colorado sky a little more than 100 miles across the horizon to Kansas, or 150 miles southeast to Rogers' native Oklahoma.

Within a few months the tower will be floodlighted and from its tip a sodium light, similar to those used on the new San Francisco-Oakland bridge, will be lighted, to burn indefinitely. Travelers from the East will be able to see the light for 125 miles.

Will Rogers Room

In the base of the shrine will be a Will Rogers room. Jo Davidson, the noted American sculptor who lives in Paris, has been commissioned by Penrose to make an oversize bust of Will Rogers. Mr. Penrose has just returned from Paris, where he personally discussed the bust with Davidson, who knew Will Rogers very well. Also in the memorial room will be souvenirs and paintings of the famous humorist.

Randall Davey, the internationally known painter from Santa Fe, has been working for months on decorations and murals for the tower. He is now engaged in transferring his works in fresco on the interior walls of the tower. The paintings will take up the western history about 1789 with the Spaniards going into New Mexico. As the history is developed in paintings, they will be placed on the walls so that a visitor may follow the paintings in chronological order as he ascends the stairs.

Standing as Guard Over Great Western Plains

Charles B. Thomas, architect

"Will Rogers Shrine of the Sun" Near Colorado Springs

Brisbane Career Story of Activity In Editorial Field

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Tribute came from all parts of the nation today for Arthur Brisbane, editor and columnist, whose passing took from American journalism one of its best known figures.

Mr. Brisbane's passing closed the successful career he began 53 years ago as a "cub" reporter on the New York Sun. He became America's highest-paid newspaper writer, drawing an annual salary of $260,000.

President Roosevelt led in messages of appreciation and sympathy sent to the writer's family.

Associate of Hearst

Mr. Brisbane had been associated through most of his career with William Randolph Hearst, both in newspaper and real estate enterprises. Mr. Hearst eulogized his long-time friend and associate as "the greatest journalist of his day."

Mr. Brisbane's success in mirroring facts or his thoughts successfully in simple and forceful phraseology made his syndicated column, "Today" in the daily papers and "This Week" in the weeklies, of wide appeal.

A native of Buffalo, N. Y., he received his newspaper baptism at the age of 19. He left the New York Sun to become managing editor of the New York World for seven years. Then, in 1897, he relinquished his $15,000-a-year post on the World for an $8000-a-year job on Mr. Hearst's New York Journal to gain more freedom for experimenting with his journalistic ideas.

Immediate Success

Unrestricted, he scored immediate and sensational success. Within four months, under his deft touch, the Journal's circulation shot up—and Mr. Brisbane, far from suffering for his salary cut in transferring from the World to the Journal, prospered with it. By arrangement with Mr. Hearst, Mr. Brisbane received a percentage for each new reader he gained by his sparkling methods.

In recent years, since giving up his last "official title" as publisher of the New York Daily Mirror, Mr. Brisbane limited his field to editorial work, writing for the Hearst Syndicate.

Roosevelt Maps Policies For Three January Speeches

(Continued from Page 1)

Ardmore, Penna., Sun Oil Company president, gave $101,630.

From Nov. 3 to the present time, Mr. Roosevelt has given little evidence of his current plans, but soon the lull will be broken. He has announced strong determination to balance the budget, and made his peace mission to Buenos Aires, Arg. In recent White House explanations it was made clear that in the big task of federal reorganization, the President expected an increased efficiency of administration rather than reduced expenditures, although the latter maye be appreciable.

The resignation of John Dickinson, Assistant Attorney General, accompanied by a presidential "Dear John" letter of regret, is the latest of a group of departures of New Deal executives which represents a serious drain on the Administration. Mr. Dickinson was in charge of the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice and his resignation came shortly after a speech before the Berry conference here, in which he expressed serious and significant doubt over the enforcability of the anti-trust laws. Mr. Dickinson was set down on all sides as one of the strongest legal pillars of the Government, and undoubtedly there is regret over his departure.

Thinning New Deal Ranks

From Raymond Moley to Rex Tugwell, the early band of eager young men who came to Washington to launch the New Deal has been declining, and there have been only minor recruits. In part, the exodus represents the feeling of the young men that vigorous days of New Deal expansion may be over; that the time for consolidation has set in. Notable among those still remaining are "Tom" (Thomas G.) Corcoran and "Ben" (Benjamin V.) Cohen, the first connected with RFC and Electric Home and Farm Authority, the second with the national power policy committee and Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.

Back to the capital with other congressmen comes George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts, announcing today support of the single six-year term for Presidents, sponsored in constitutional amendment form by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska. Mr. Burke's colleague, George W. Norris, has established a single-chamber legislature in Nebraska, and Mr. Burke wants a similar condensation of presidential terms. Mr. Tinkham argues that one six-year term would direct presidential thoughts to national good rather than to the task of re-elecion.

Opposition Expected

It is only in the second terms of a President that a constitutional amendment to this end could be passed, it is agreed in Washington. Considerable discussion is expected on the subject. Coupled with it is likely to be growing speculation on Roosevelt third term possibilities, also always heard in second terms. Mr. Farley recently has expressed disapproval of the constitutional proposal. Arguments for the plan are those stated by Senator Burke and Mr. Tinkham; against it that a six year term is "too long for a poor President, too short for a good one."

With Mr. Snell back in the capital, and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan already returned, the two men who probably will figure largest in Republican opposition this session are on hand. Around a core of 88 Republicans, one of the smallest groups in years, Minority Leader Snell plans to fashion a stout, cohesive parliamentary battalion.

"We are not going to be captious and we are not going to heckle," he explained in going over plans for maneuvering the 4-to-1 outnumbered minority. "We are going to look over carefully every piece of legislation that comes in. If we think it is fundamentally wrong, we shall not hesitate to oppose it."

Strong Group Sought

Mr. Snell, unquestioned minority leader in the House, is calling key men of his party to fuse a strong, united group. The immediate problem is to spread the reduced number of Republicans over the large number of committee assignments available to them. As part of the tradition of the two-party system, neither in the House nor in the Senate is the dominant party planning curtailment of Republican representation on committees. In the House, the ratio is expected to be kept at 1 to 3 by the committee on committees, and in the Senate about the same proportion will be maintained as last year.

Committee reorganization is actively under way. Difficulties in the way are illustrated by the important appropriations committee of the House. Normally with 39 members, it now has 13 vacancies, due to election and other causes.

Seeds of Trust Come to Flower Among Americas

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—America is organized for peace. In the words of Prof. A. A. Berle of the recent conference for the maintenance of peace "The fourth continental system in the history of the world has come into being.

"Those of Gengis Kahn, Napoleon and Metternich precede the one which America now has created." If those systems were for wars and for the preservation of status quos with limited popular interests the one which the 21 American states have evolved is for peace, against all territorial expansion, and is intended to serve the needs of all regardless of class, color or condition.

The organization of the New World for peace just at a moment when war clouds in the Far East darken, when war stalks in Spain and hovers around the corner in Europe indicates that the seeds of mutual trust sown in the seventh Pan-American conference at Montevideo in 1933 have begun to flower.

Sense of Pan-Americanism

Buenos Aires would not have been possible without Montevideo and without a certain consistency in the application, by the United States, of the "Good Neighbor Policy." Overlying all profound differences of interests is a real sense of common Americanism which is translated into objective reality by signatures to many important epoch-making written promises for a new manner of solving international problems.

In the opinion of Prof. Charles G. Fenwick of Bryn Mawr, also United States delegate to this peace conference, three or four of the main projects of conventions provide effective, practical and promising methods for setting the existing and amplified peace pacts and treaties actually to function as they should. The peace machinery of America has now those necessary elements which it lacked up to now so that it can run smoothly and almost automatically in the solution of all problems which may arise. This same authority on problems of neutrality, with academic reserve and sobriety, suggests that the millennium has not arrived but that, to paraphrase Mr. Roosevelt, "America is on its way."

Change in United States Attitude

Other competent observers see in the attitude of the United States, especially on the question of consultation, a notable change. The United States has agreed with her 20 sisters to consult on all matters which threaten peace. And willingly has sacrificed some of her own liberty of action in order to cooperate in the spirit of this conference. And if the activity of the American delegates here is any indication of future consultations Latin America should be well assured that consultations will never result, while the present Administration in Washington is in power, in interventions, direct or indirect, in the affairs of either states individually or in concert. In fact, one authority, who has been at every Pan-American conference since 1923, has stated that the Latin Americans have been unwise in not taking advantage of the quiet, unassuming and unpretentious attitude of the United States, whose delegates have maintained a polite silence on almost all subjects.

He believes that the United States in its extreme eagerness to go to the other pole from appearing or being meddlesome might accept some projects which it ordinarily would oppose.

Summing Up Peace Parley Shows Practical Results

(Continued from Page 1)

foreign affairs of another country is considered a suidcient threat to the preservation of peace to set consultative machinery in motion. At the Montevideo conference in 1933, the United States only guaranteed non-intervention for the period of the Roosevelt Administration.

(IV) Declaration of Principles

The governments state that any unfriendly act toward an American country which may endanger peace, becomes at once the joint concern of all of them and justifies the consultative action provided for in other agreements. Conquest is proscribed, and no acquisition of territory by force will be recognized; intervention in the domestic or foreign affairs of another state is condemned, forcible collection of pecuniary claims is outlawed, and every inter-American dispute must be settled by arbitration, conciliation, or application of basic international law.

Many Minor Pacts

Supplementary agreements were signed in profusion. One convention, on good offices and mediation, sets up a permanent panel of jurists in each American republic, the names to be on file at the Pan American Union in Washington, from which mediators can be drawn whenever any international controversy threatens.

Another treaty provides for permanent bilateral and mixed commissions to suggest ways of eliminating causes of possible future controversies, as well as means of carrying out provisions of existing agreements.

In addition to these treaties are many resolutions and recommendations. One such, recommended coordinating inter-American peace instruments with the Covenant of the League of Nations. Nonmembers were urged to co-operate with the League in preventing wars. The United States refrained from voting on this resolution.

One treaty provides for the annual interchange of 240 professors and 480 students among the 21 countries. This plan, proposed by the United States, will probably be limited by funds available.

For Teaching Peace

One pact, as described by the Pan American Union, "bound the republics to teach in all schools the principle of the renunciation of war in favor of the peaceful settlement of international disputes." Another agreement provided for interchange of official publications, another declared educational motion-picture films to be customs-exempt. Facilities for expositions of the art of the American republics were set up in another convention.

Intellectual co-operation, through radio, motion pictures, publications, and other media was stressed in a large group of resolutions from which the United States refrained from voting because it feared positive influence on such media might be construed as censorship.

Suspicion Removed

In economic matters, the conference went on record in support of the freer-trade platform of the United States introduced at Montevideo in 1933: "Gradual reduction of trade barriers preliminary to a general agreement to be considered later, and the principle of equality of opportunity of treatment for all nations in international trade, based on the unconditional most-favored-nation clause."

Out of this welter of agreements, it is generally agreed that the mutually co-operative atmosphere in which the conference met and adjourned is the most promising achievement. Many of the treaties, conventions, declarations, and resolutions are frankly recognized to be so much tasteful rhetoric. But the best way to have these fine hopes come true, experts all feel, is to foster that same unsuspicious atmosphere which has gradually come into its own.

Colorado Plans to Spend $20,615,333 on Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—In anticipation of a large increase in tourist travel in Colorado within the next few years, Gov. Ed C. Johnson has announced a road-building program for 1937 which will total $20,615,333. Six main traffic arteries will be virtually completed and gaps in many other roads will be filled.

An additional $4,000,000 will be expended for oiling 800 miles of roads, and for maintenance, administration and policing.

Bilateral Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

cerned. In 1934, when the then Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota, approached Secretary of State Cordell Hull to suggest bilateral discussions, Mr. Hull replied warmly, but pointedly referred to the desirability of "all the countries which have interests in the Far East" studying their problems together.

However, it seems almost certain to diplomatic observers that Japan would reject any proposal to spread discussions beyond the bilateral stage, and particularly to bring Soviet Russia into the parley.

Further, even in the American desire to include all interested powers, it is obvious that such a conference would be highly complicated and difficult, raising issues not directly concerned with American-Japanese relations.

The diplomatic atmosphere might be far from conducive to agreement, particularly in view of Soviet-Japanese rivalry. Yet to debar Russia from the parley would be to fly in the face of the actual facts in the Far East, where rearmament and Soviet domination in Mongolia are real factors.

Therefore the time may be approaching when the United States will deviate from its hitherto inflexible insistence upon not meeting Japan alone, or at least of limiting the discussions to Japan, Britain, and the United States on the ground that naval limitation was also concerned.

Neutralization of Philippines

A second doubtful point is whether the United States will be ready in the coming months to reach any conclusive decision about the neutralization of the Philippines or the future of the naval fortifications.

There has been much talk about the neutralization proposition lately, but as a matter of fact, the question does not need to be settled until 1945, when the transitory commonwealth period ends, and Philippine independence is scheduled to become absolute. By that time, political conditions in the Far East may have changed drastically. Until that time, by the Tydings-McDuffie Act, the present American military and naval establishments in the Philippines remain.

Even the question of Far Eastern fortifications is not imminently pressing. Japan already has the right to fortify its own islands, and by the terms of its League of Nations mandate over the former German islands is forbidden to build fortifications.

Another pact would make no difference about what actually may or may not be the status of the mandated islands.

The continuing possibility of American or British fortifications in the Far East is regarded as an inducement to Japan to negotiate reasonably. After all, agreement not to fortify was one of the advantages granted by Great Britain and the United States in return for a fixed Japanese naval ratio.

Watchful Waiting Pursued

State Department policy here quite strongly favors a policy of watchful waiting. Circumstances in the Far East are shifting steadily, and it is necessary to pick out the moment when a negotiation of the gravity of that unofficially proposed by Japan could be most successfully carried on. It is by no means clear that the present or coming months are the best possible period.

As far as the Philippines are concerned, a period of waiting seems indispensable. Manuel Quezon, President of the Commonwealth, is en route to the United States primarily to discuss better trade relations, and to seek amelioration of the tariff provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

Until the economic status of the islands is clearer, until the period—1945—when an actual pact of neutralization would go into effect, it seems unwise to authorities here to rush into international negotiations.

American-Japanese relations become complicated, the more the United States seeks to draw other powers into the Pacific parley, such as Russia; the more responsibility it seeks to shoulder in China; the more naval and military outposts it maintains in the Philippines, and the greater guarantees of independence it gives there.

Prevent

(Continued from Page 1)

and bringing with it a new class of patronage over the brass rail—women. Drinking was found increasing among women, ages 17 to 25.

"One of the ablest circuit court judges to sit on the bench in Florida," the report states, "and a man who for many years tried many cases in Duval county where the penalty was a penitentiary sentence or death, said to your committee that 75 per cent of the criminal cases before him involved in some form, liquor."

Liquor and Poverty

"Commercialized liquor sales encourage more liquor consumption," the report continues. "An increase in this direction brings poverty and despair to many homes and individuals. Here crime may find a fertile place to breed. . . . If crime is to be reduced, all of those things that help to produce it must likewise be reduced. Here is another instance where we must go from effect back to cause."

Violation of existing liquor laws were reported.

Commercialized gambling was another abuse found in need of reform.

"While we have found nothing to indicate that there are any organized 'rackets' in Jacksonville under which any officials or anyone else are involved in taking percentages of receipts, we do find the city is in the clutches of a wave of gambling such as it has possibly never known before, worse than the average person could possibly imagine, and apparently little, if anything, is being done about it. This same condition, we understand, is sweeping many parts of the country.

Huge Gambling Stake

"While accurate figures are not available on all classes of gambling by reason of the fact that much of it is done in law violation, a fair estimate can be made by reckoning from legalized gambling. Howard McClellan, in an issue of American Business, says that 'so vast was the revenue from the gambling during 1935 that many will regard as an outrageous imposition on human credulity the figure which represents the total sum of money wagered. As nearly as it can be approximated, the figure stands at $6,600,000,000, all in cash.'

To combat gambling in Jacksonville, the report favors repeal of the Slot Machine Act by the Legislature.

Further restrictions and more vigorous enforcement also were urged against obscene literature. Scenes of drinking, vice and crime in motion pictures presented in a way to impress young persons with the supposed glamour of these evils was condemned, as was the exploitation—beyond needs of information—of crime news in the press

Bare Silver Dollar Speeds Through Mail

FEDERALSBURG, Md., Dec. 24 (AP)—An unwrapped silver dollar came through the mails this week to Mrs. Mary Fleetwood as the usual Christmas gift from her family.

Mrs. Fleetwood has received a silver dollar at Christmas time for the past 25 years. As usual it had a slip with the name and address on one side and a stamp on the other. Not once in the quarter of a century has the coin gone astray.

Her brother, the late Henry Wright, started the tradition of mailing her an unwrapped dollar for Christmas. Since his passing three years ago, the practice has been carried on by her son, William Fleetwood of Wilmington, Del.

First Submarine Cable

The first submarine cable connected Ireland and Newfoundland.

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'Playing Indian' Opens Up Helpful Study of Race

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers
Students

Third Grade Indian Project

Children Helped by 'Living' the Redman's Thoughts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

An Indian tepee was huddled in among evergreen trees. Papooses—dolls, in fact—hung from the branches. All in the corner of the schoolroom. Very quietly and solemnly inside the tepee, seven young third-graders were re-enacting an Indian ceremonial, very seriously exchanging and pledging their friendship to each other. It was a part of an Indian project in the Ray School in Chicago.

"Playing Indian," of course, is no new thing to children. But, unfortunately, most boys and girls know little more about Indians than just the feathered headdress and the "whooping" which they like to imitate in the back streets. Taking up the study of Indian living right in school, these children were surprised to find that Indians have a fine home life, that there is an unusually small amount of quarreling among the brothers and sisters, and that little Indian boys are taught unselfishness at a very early age.

Although the youngsters were unaware at first that they were doing more than just playing Indian, before they had gone very far they were finding out the characteristics of the different Indian cultures—how the plains Indians live in tepees, the southwest ones in pueblos, the woods Indians in wigwams. They were making Indian costumes, boiling spinach and beets to get natural dyes for the beads, painting pictures to illustrate the beautiful story of an Indian boy which later they incorporated into a homemade movie. They were charting the production of corn in the whole world, and finding out where maple sugar is made.

Far More Than Playing Indian

But of still more value than all of the many avenues of knowledge into which the Indian project led them, the boys and girls actually became less "rowdy," they were so impressed by the stories they read of the training which Indian children are accustomed to. In one story an Indian father told his son to look into the water. "What did he see?" The boy recounted his "eyes," "ears" and "mouth." That means, the father explained, that you must first look with your eyes, hear with your ears, before you speak with your mouth. The story was dwelt upon for some time by the teacher, Miss Reba Hilburn. Before long the youngsters were following the Indian father's advice in trying hard to do all they could themselves on a given problem before asking help of someone else.

"My boy has acquired a real 'feeling' for the Indian way of living," said one mother to Miss Hilburn. Other parents spoke of the changed attitude of their children in the home since they started to work on the Indian project. Children working in little committees learned to do things together. There were many far-reaching results in character-building and democratic attitudes were established.

As the population from which this Chicago experimental school draws its pupils is rather mixed, there are found in each room children of university professors sitting beside youngsters from families on relief with little home training. In the various little groups delegated to work on different parts of the Indian project, Miss Hilburn saw that each committee was more or less a cross section of the room population. This resulted in several very profitable situations which reached beyond the school room. Here is one.

Comradeship Extends Beyond School Hours

The youngsters had been encouraged to go on Saturday mornings to the Field Museum to see the educational motion pictures. This advice was to keep the boys and girls off the street and out of cheap movie houses on Saturdays. An eight-year-old son of a university professor persuaded his father to take him, but there was room in the automobile for two other boys. Whom should he take? Miss Hilburn proposed two boys who could not otherwise go. That was fine. He would ask Bill and Joe with whom he had worked so hard on the Indian diorama they had made. Though the two boys were both "out at the knees and elbows," they went. It was the beginning of a series of trips to the Museum for the three boys.

An Indian project of this kind, when it is gone into thoroughly, requires much research work on the part of the teacher. Miss Hilburn started out by having a talk with several anthropologists in Chicago about bibliographies and sources of material. She studied the Indian exhibits at the Museum of Natural History in Chicago, secured books from the Museum of Natural History in New York, and sent for pamphlets on Indian culture to the Denver Museum of Natural History. She now has a library of more than 100 books on Indians in her own home—an achievement, she says, which involved the expenditure of money but which has had its compensations.

At school for the children's use, many books, gathered from different sources, include "How the Indians Lived," by Dearborn: "The Childhood of Ji-Shib, the Ojibwa," by Jenks; "Red Feathers' Aventures" (a series) by Gifford and Payne, and "The Indians in Winter Camp," by Deming and Deming. These Miss Hilburn believes are some of the best Indian books for third grade level in reading.

Naturally Forming Good Library Habits

The boys and girls were thrilled with the books. Every child kept two library books in his desk all of the time—one on Indians and one other. When they arrived at their seats in the mornings they could hardly wait to get out one of these books. They learned to conserve time and to read books "in-between-times" and thus form library habits.

There are other angles to the Indian project. Besides studying all seven of the Indian cultures, how the different Indians lived and the conditions of nature which influenced their mode of living, they tried to "do" some of the same things. They wove little mats like Indian rugs for end-tables to give to their parents. When studying the Southwest Indians they made a pueblo out of shoe boxes and other shaped boxes. They found out how the woods Indians made maple sugar. They did quantities of arithmetic when measuring burlap for curtains to hide their storage space in one end of the room.

Parents became interested. Members of the PTA for the Ray School put on a bake-sale and made enough money to buy the tepee. Others sent in collections of Indian things like arrow heads, stone axes, stone needles, and so on, for the youngsters to see.

One of 10 Experimental Schools in Chicago

The children learned little Indian songs, composed some themselves about the Indians and then played them on the piano in the room. It was the first time that some of the little girls had ever touched piano keys, and it led to several of them taking private lessons. One of the best tributes to the thoroughness with which the Indian project was worked out, and the unlimited amount of enthusiasm displayed by the children, was voiced by a very timid child who thought she had learned so much that she said, "I wish I could stay in this room until I graduate."

Many other projects are being carried on in this school which is one of 10 experimental schools in Chicago. The children learn by doing, according to Ray A. Bixler, principal, who said that the report cards placed emphasis on progress and effort and not on comparing abilities of children. The child gets an "S" if his work is satisfactory, an "I" for improvement, and "N" when the parents' help is needed.

M. R. Z.

Third Graders of the Ray School, One of Chicago's Ten Experimental Public Schools, at Work on the Indian Project Which Enriches All Sides of Their Work All Year. Upper Row: Left—Fruits of Study and Handicrafts. On the Table a Homemade Pueblo. Below a Supply of Looms, Tom-Toms, Bows and Arrows, Etc. Right—A Plains Indians' Tepee Made by the Children. Below—Much to Read and a Reason for Learning to Read, Too. Art Work, Exhibits, Writing, Geography—All Are Part of the Day's Experience

Are You a Laughing Father?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"If fathers knew how children bask in the sunshine of their good nature they would laugh more," said a woman recently. "All my memories of my father are interwoven with his deep hearty laugh, as he played with me or responded properly to my attempts at amusing him. My little friends loved to visit me when he was home because it was not long before we were all having a thoroughly good time together, acting parts in a play made up on the spur of the moment, listening to father tell us his adventures in train or car, or watching in fascinated joy while he rolled a handkerchief around his hands and made funny shadow animals on the wall. He was never great, never very well known, he had no outstanding talents and he left nothing tangible as a heritage, but the hours of warm and joyous laughter we shared together have sweetened my whole life."

"Just listen to Dad," said a young business girl one morning. "He worked until midnight last night. We know he is trying to plow through two men's work and is beset with difficulties and yet he is whistling and laughing before breakfast. That's what I call courage."

"We have to keep quiet when father is at home," said a little girl. "He works so fast and hard all day that we bother him just being around at night. If we laugh and play too hard he doesn't like it. Sometimes he talks to us, but he isn't very jolly. Mother says his laugh gets tired."

"I wish my father's good nature was made of elastic," said a young boy with a mischievous smile. "It doesn't quite stretch through the evening."

Fathers in business, on the golf course, and when meeting friends, are sometimes almost different persons from the same fathers at home. The cheerful business father seems to turn into a policeman father, while the agreeable golf father suddenly becomes Junior's grim and grown-up parent. No wonder Julia is bewildered when she sees her Dad laughing with the neighbors next door and then sees him leave his laugh outside when he comes home. What in the world is the use of having fathers without a laugh in a carload? Perhaps the good nature and jollity and fun are all there, only the fathers haven't learned how to let them out. Or perhaps they do not realize how necessary they are to little boys and girls?

A son can admire a father's strength, be proud of his courage and cleverness, obey him because he must, but how can a fellow get to know and love a father unless he can laugh with him? A little girl looks forward to the evening when Daddy comes home, she wants to run to him with the story of her day, she knows by rights her place is on his knee, digging into his pockets and snuggling into his shoulder, but how can she do that unless there are merry lights in his eyes and smiling wrinkles in his face? No matter what father's struggles and responsibilities outside, nor how important father may be in business, the thing that really matters to the Juniors and Julias of the world is the kind of a father their father is at home.

L. L. R.

Our Part in Training for Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On a vacant lot a quarrel arose among some youthful ball players. The discussions became heated when a boy, looking very calm about the whole thing, stepped forward and said quietly: "Suppose we talk this out sensibly and come to some pleasant decision."

At once there was a noticeable change in some of the boys for they knew Charles would work the thing out agreeably and their games would go on. The boys did not understand how it came about that Charles, who was no older than many of them, could always quiet a quarrel, yet they knew it to be so.

But there was a real reason back of this simple playground incident. At home Charles had been definitely taught the importance of maintaining peaceful relations with his family, with the playmates in his own yard, and with whatever boys he played with on the school and neighborhood playgrounds. He had had many long talks with his parents, who skillfully guided the conversation, discussing how best to settle quarrels. He was shown the two sides of every question that came up and allowed to make clear decisions. Perhaps, when he was tiny, it was only a matter of whether it was his turn to swing. But when he learned to settle this small problem agreeably and discovered how much more pleasant such a settlement was for all concerned, he was definitely on the road to seeking amicable solutions for bigger problems.

"Let's get this settled fairly," you could hear Charles say on the playground. "We will waste time if we go on disputing and no one will have any fun. Suppose you let Bill be the batter now and you can be it when he strikes out, Ted. That will be fair to both."

You may say this is surely a minor matter. That boys' quarrels are always going on. That every playground in the land is buzzing with arguments. Of course, but when one boy can step out from the crowd and with quietness and a small amount of good sense show the children that quarreling gets them no place, then those children are learning a practical lesson in the peace the world needs.

Good habits take root and flourish surprisingly. A growing love of quiet and harmony and satisfactory procedure on the child's playground means that a start has been made in teaching the child that all matters should be settled by calmness and deliberation with due consideration given to both sides of the case. The child who learns to dislike friction, realizing its futility, will be the man who tries to find equitable solutions to his own affairs. And the man who is daily doing this will be the one who will wish to lead the nation to a solution of world affairs based on the same principles.

"We lay very definite stress on settling even small problems," explained Charles's mother. "We feel that a love of fairness, and a desire for the peaceful solution of childish affairs, gained now, will bring our son the good habit of looking at bigger things with sympathy and understanding. The little bickerings of the child's playground, when unchecked or unsolved, simply accustom children to friction and often warp their better judgment because they do not learn to let reason instead of temper guide them. We feel that in helping our children to value calm judgment, to desire to do unto others as they would have them do unto them, and to require of themselves the big view of any problem, we are helping the whole world."

Respect for Youth's Viewpoint

By the Principal of a Junior High School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If boys and girls are to approach adult citizenship with the ability and willingness to attempt to solve democracy's increasing problems, schools and parents must respect the viewpoint of youth.

Until the present generation, both schools and parents chose the easy way of stating facts. Youth learned these facts. The pupils who could give back, or "recite," the most facts were the best pupils.

We know now that this is not education in any sense of the word. If boys and girls are to become good citizens with all the term implies of worthy participation in society, they must practice the work of citizenship. On the part of parents and schools, this means that youth is entitled to consideration for its viewpoint.

So often we hear the question, "Why do people think that way?" When it seems to some of us that the thinking is warped and wrong, perhaps part of the answer is that during the youth of these people they were never allowed to think matters through for themselves. In the formative years, older persons established facts by the mere weight of authority. Facts were held to be true because of tradition, or because of the written page.

Parents and schools can meet here on common ground. Children usually go through a period of asking questions. All school people particularly in the lower grades, have heard parents say, "Jimmie asks questions all the time! I don't know what I am going to do?"

It is tragic that too frequently questions in school classes are parried and turned aside. These questions are outgrowths of youth's thinking. It would mean a better society if parents and teachers adopted the system of continually asking questions. A fundamental law of learning is that practice improves. If boys and girls were constantly asking "why?" or "how?," they would think through the problems that some day they must attempt to solve.

Discussion of all factors involved in a problem is the only logical and sensible way of beginning a solution. If parents and teachers will adopt a philosophy of respect for the viewpoint of youth, it augurs well for a more capable citizenship in the future.

H. S. P.

How Billy Came to Stay

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor: Missouri

I wish you could see the change in our home since it has acquired that miscellaneous collection of things that means the presence of a small boy—marbles and mouth harps, overalls and tennis shoes, stilts and fishing hooks, and countless other things. I ought to know they really do approach being countless, because I had to pack them when we moved recently!

Since we had no boy of our own, taking one into our home seems a bit of a dream come true. It all started from the desire to help out in the program of giving city children country vacations during the summer. The Children's Home responded to our application by sending us Billy, blue-eyed, blond, but oh, so very pale and thin! Speaking of him now as being pale and thin brings many a smile, for he is exactly the opposite. Mr. Summer Sun and plenty of whole milk worked such wonders with Billy that when September came, we bought him a tablet, some crayolas, and a lunch bucket instead of a bus ticket back to the city. He has been with us through a whole school year and well into another now.

Billy is sometimes asked whether he'd like to go back to the Children's Home. His enthusiastic negative leaves no room for doubt, though I happen to know that a very high standard of care and attention is maintained in the Home which sheltered him from the time he and his three small brothers were left orphaned until the time he was sent to us. But he senses the difference between the necessarily formal routine of a Home with a capital "H" and our little 28 x 30 home whose program has the advantage of being flexible. Can you who had individual attention and privilege as a child imagine being seven before someone said to you, "Want to clean out the cake dish?" The first time I asked Billy that, his counter question was, "Is it good?" How could he know, indeed, having had no experience with the wonderful things stirred up in kitchens!

He has seen a cow milked, ridden a horse, climbed rail fences, fished in a creek, drawn water from a well, watched baby pigs, and fed chickens—all for the first time—since he came to stay with us. He seems happy to have exchanged pavements, plumbing, and electricity for country lanes, animals, and a garden of his own.

For us, Billy has been a happy adventure in homemaking. If the childless homes in our country could be encouraged to absorb the homeless children, how fine that would be for the children—and the homes!

(Mrs.) D. K.

Answer to a Letter in the Youth Round Table

Illinois

Dear Editor:

I noticed a letter not long ago in the Youth Round Table column on your Tuesday Education Page. The writer asked of world peace, "What can we do about it?" It seems to me that we parents are the people who especially have something to do with it. The young people of the Round Table will be, of course, among the next set of parents, and I think they will find that any and all constructive thinking they do on this subject will be utilized by them then. Peace must be brought about in the consciousness of men! So from the very first, a small child should be made conscious of the sinfullness, the lawlessness, the ungodlikeness of war.

To take just one example. My five-year-old daughter came in yesterday and said another small child had thrown dirt at her, and she said, "I threw, too!" I explained that she must let her light shine by the better example of no "back throwing," of really loving her playmate.

Later in the afternoon, when I was reading the Monitor, this same child asked me to explain an editorial cartoon, the one picturing all the nations walking into the gun shop—while advertising peace! I explained—and she said, "Oh that's war, that's bad!" And I quietly said, "Yes, but you had a war this afternoon, when you listened to that same bad thought and threw the dirt!" She saw the point at once—anyone can see, all young people must see! Only so will world peace be experienced in any generation. Patience does have its perfect work, and I'm happy to be patient so long as I know we are going in the right direction.

All this sounds rather trite, and as words, it is, but it must be put into practice. And as a parent, I should like to add—May the Round Table be a torch along the trail to "Peace on Earth!"

(Mrs.) J. B. P.

The above letter was sent to the Round Table, but since it deals with a question of special interest to readers of the Parent Column we include it here. The writer of the letter, however, is doing what we hope many of you are doing—listening in at the Tuesday "Youth Round Table" discussions. Parents and club leaders write us that the Round Table is of great value to them because it expresses actual youth viewpoints. Round Tablers, of course, are in their twenties, older than most of your children, perhaps; but blazing trails your children will soon enough be following.—Editor.

Punctuality

I must try always to be on time, not too late or too early.

I must try never to ask to be excused early for anything except illness.

I must begin my work at once when assigned.

I must have my papers in at exactly the time they are required.

I must keep all appointments, never expecting anyone to wait for me.

I must immediately walk toward the building when the bell rings.

I must go at once when my mother calls me.

I must never expect others to wait for me to get ready.

I must go directly home after school unless I have had permission from my mother or teacher to do otherwise.

—From "A Key to Success," a Character-Education booklet used by Lyndale school pupils.

Hall of Nations Building

The American University Graduate School in Washington, D. C. has recently received a bequest to construct a Hall of Nations building in connection with its center of graduate studies. In conformity with the intent of the donor, it is the purpose of the Advisory Committee to make the Hall of Nations an instrument for the development of better international relations. The committee feels that one of the best ways to do this is to facilitate the bringing together in Washington of students and professors from other universities throughout the world, in order that they may study our institutions and impart to us a better knowledge of their own institutions and aims. Arrangements have already been made for certain foreign students who wish to pursue work in the social sciences at Washington to attend the American University Graduate School.

* * *

Chancellor Gray of the American University has invited each of the diplomatic representatives in Washington to accept the honorary chairmanship of a committee for his state. These committees are to be made up of individuals interested in developing social and educational relations. It is planned to bring from each participating state from one to five advanced students especially interested in international affairs, in social sciences and in other fields in which Washington offers exceptional advantages. The funds to defray the necessary expenses of such fellowships are to be raised either through the action of the governments or by contributions secured through the co-operation of the committee appointed for each state. Similarly, funds are to be appropriated to invite distinguished professors from foreign universities to lecture in the Graduate School. The establishment of exchange scholarships to enable American students to pursue their studies in foreign countries is being considered.

* * *

In the central hall or library of the Hall of Nations building there will be alcoves devoted to each participating state, containing authoritative works in the field of economics, politics, history, etc.

The Advisory Committee for the Hall of Nations has as its chairman the Honorable Henry L. Stimson, and comprises a distinguished group of men influential in organizations relating to international affairs.

(Institute of International Education News Bulletin)

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A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Remarkable for the Dignity of Its Exterior, and for the Excellence of Many Interior Details, the Lanier House, Built About 1840 at Madison, Indiana, Has Been Acquired by the State and Is Now Open to the Public. The Imposing Façade, With Its Four 30-Foot Columns, Looks Away From the Street Over Broad Lawns to the Ohio River. At the Left Above Is the Central Hall, Which One Enters From the Street and Passes Through to Reach the Front of the House. From the Left of the Hallway Rises the Stairway, Its Graceful Curves From the Second Floor Shown in Another View. The Gold Bedroom Is Pictured at the Left Below, and the Blue Room at the Right Above, Both With Contemporary Furnishings

Gore Society Reports Year's Progress

Christopher Gore, Governor of Massachusetts in 1809, built himself a beautiful country residence in Waltham during the years 1804-1808. This building is now standing and was the subject of the major article on this page on October 24.

It was explained that the building had been purchased recently for preservation, by a group of generous citizens who had formed a corporation called Gore Place Society. This organization held its annual meeting a few days ago and at that time a report of the progress made was read by the corresponding secretary, Philip Dana Orcutt.

The entire paper would be of much interest to anyone who is concerned with such projects and of greater interest to those who have special concern in this project, which is probably the most important single effort of its kind that has been made in New England. However, space permits the publication of only this small portion of Mr. Orcutt's stimulating account of the year's accomplishments:

The Report, in Part

To the President and Members of Gore Place Society:

You who are gathered here have by your generosity saved for future generations this inspirational monument to the living past, out of which the future is to be built. Except for your help, not one brick would stand upon another; the wide acres would now be cut into small and ugly lots; one of the few remaining great houses of America would have perished.

Whatever difference you may see between the appearance of the house and the grounds one year ago and today constitutes our real report.

One year ago, when the society took possession, the house had been used as a roadhouse; it was filthy beyond description, littered with debris, scarred with abuse. Several tons of trash and dirt were removed, carefully screened where necessary, thus bringing to light valuable original hardware fragments.

Gradually the house was washed and furniture placed in one or two rooms by public-spirited friends. Other friends have noted modern changes and repairs necessary in the house, and have contributed to make them possible. We have only made a start, and many more such opportunities still appeal for attention.

On the grounds, dead trees and their stumps have been removed; damaged and weakened trees have been treated and fed through generous contributions. Gore was particularly interested in trees. The expanse of lawn has been cut by our own man, and the rest of the grounds mowed in exchange for the hay.

Benefits to the Public

As we are in the broadest sense an educational institution, we have made our facilities for service, as well as our needs, known through newspaper and magazine articles. Architects have made use of the details here, as well as the plan, in buildings they were designing. Students of history, as well as children, have come here to absorb the atmosphere of its period.

Research, both physical and documentary, has been unremitting. Scraping of paint and the taking of detailed measurements and comparative photographs; partition changes, floor cuttings, altered brickwork, removed mantels and so on—these suggest our study of the building itself. Identification of tree stumps, the locating of former foundations and of paths, the recording of floral survivals and study of the axial intent in landscaping—these point to our searches for knowledge of the original appearance of the ground.

Documentary research has included the study and comparison of old photographs, recollections of living people which go back to 1867, the perusal of letters, newspapers, maps, records, and all sources to which we have access. With increasing funds and time, these can be considerably elaborated.

The principle on which we have worked with the funds of the society is to change nothing that would not get worse if not repaired. There have been more of those things than we could encompass.

We have received to date from 116 contributors $24,103.70. Our expenditures have been: renovation and repairs, $2,013.69; mortgage interest, $3600; initial payment for the property, $15,000. Outstanding bills, chiefly taxes, are $5585.01. Cash on hand, $3486.01.

The mortgage—$60,000 at 3 per cent, or $3000 a year—is our main problem. To make possible the restoration, we must eliminate this mortgage. To that end a friend has offered to contribute $5000, provided that we can between now and Jan. 1 raise enough to reduce the mortgage by at least $20,000.

The time element is fixed because of the income tax. To make possible the acceptance of this, contributions may be made in stock as well as in money. In giving securities, the donor is permitted by law to deduct from his or her taxable income (up to 15 per cent of the income) the market value on the day of the gift, and pays no tax on any profit since purchase. This is our opportunity.

The future of Gore Place is in the hands of all of us. The continuance of the loyal help and co-operation of all the members of the society and its friends can make of Gore Place a living memorial of the greatness of our country's past."

Respectfully submitted,
Philip Dana Orcutt

An Indiana Mansion of 1844

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Ind.

Within recent years America has been sponsoring the preservation of the best architecture of her past, and in all parts of the country there have been timely restorations of interesting homes.

This city has many examples of such places. The second oldest town in Indiana, and a river port, it accumulated wealth and acquired luxuries beyond many other early settlements in this region, and the inhabitants built costly residences of lasting beauty.

Francis Costigan was an eastern architect who migrated to southern Indiana in its most prosperous era, and within 20 years he left at Madison some fine specimens of architecture of his day.

One of the places he designed, known as the Lanier House, is now the property of the State, and has been restored by the Department of Conservation. It is a memorial to its former owner, F. D. Lanier, who loaned the State of Indiana over $1,000,000 during the Civil War. Also it is a fine example of the classic architecture found in many homes of wealth of that period.

The Rear Toward the Street

A visitor approaches the place from a quiet, tree-lined street, along a brick walk. The front entrance is unpretentious, but the back, facing the Ohio river, has an imposing façade, four 30-foot Corinthian columns supporting the entablature.

A long hallway passes from the front door to the rear, and from one side rises a circular staircase with a cherry rail and a well, ends in a cupola above the third floor. In the hall, over a marble top console table, hangs an oil painting of James Lanier.

Two stately parlors stretch out at the right of the main hall. Much of the furniture used at this period by the wealthy was imported, and in these rooms are exquisite pieces with silken damask upholstery matching the gold and purple hangings. The crystals of the high chandelier are Austrian cut, imported in 1840. The woodwork is especially beautiful, and the shutters at the windows close up into the enameled frames.

In a sitting room hung with red Flemish tapestry, is a French ormolu chandelier, an old Aubusson tapestry rug, a fire screen of needlepoint, and the books belonging to the original owner of the house.

A crystal chandelier in the dining room was stored away in a barrel for 50 years. The silver service of the Lanier family is here, said to have been made of coin metal.

At one end of the upper hall is the master's study, with fifteenth century maps, an oil portrait of Lanier's mother, American prints with Washington subjects, Wedgwood vases, and homespun linen.

The bedrooms reflect the personalities of their former occupants, and have spinning wheels, trundle beds and many interesting furnishings. The beds are made up with linen, homespun cotton candlewick spread, an extra patchwork quilt folded across the foot. The furniture is made of many beautiful woods which gleam like satin. Wallpaper throughout the house was imported from France and England. In one room the figures are gold, which accentuates the gilt and bright brass of candlesticks, picture frames, clock and chandelier.

Memorial to a Generous Patriot

The refurnishing of the house has been so carefully done that everything is true to its period. At the time the house was built in 1844 it was a show place of Indiana. In its restored condition as a memorial to a gallant American, it is still a show place, of even greater interest, set in a community that happily still clings to the traditions of the past and cherishes its historical resources.

That which brings visitors in persistent numbers is not so much that it is a museum or a piece of state property, but that it is a tribute to the American home, embodying the faith and energy that led men into a pioneer land. There still lingers around fine old examples of these homes the character of the original owners, inspiring one with the substantial nature of their endeavors and their vigorous, generous careers.

A. F.

Panel Draperies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

We have long been familiar with panel glass curtains—those made to fit the window with the pattern usually more elaborate near the bottom than the top. Now we have panel draperies. One manufacturer can weave a formal drapery in one complete piece and with a distinct pattern extending from top to bottom. The panels are 106 inches long and 50 inches wide, come in various colors and are made of heavy rep material.

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New Lancashire Prints

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Liverpool

Lancashire—home of calico printing where the art has been practiced for over 150 years—has produced something entirely new in decorative fabrics for the season. This novelty might be described as a pictorial map on calico. Designed by the artist Bernard Sleigh, whose work enjoys the patronage of Her Majesty, Queen Mary, it introduces 160 references to faerie legend, Arthurian lore, and Greek mythology.

Available as a printed linen for curtains, and as a glazed chintz for loose covers and bed hangings, this new Rosebank fabric is one of the most interesting ever produced in Lancashire. It combines the utility of a furnishing fabric with the beauty of a picture.

Fine detail work is also a feature of the "Kate Greenaway" cretonne. This is a charming design that is reminiscent of the leisurely Victorian days and is printed in the appropriate colors of lavender, gold, magenta, and ivory. The pattern consists of groups of quaint figures wearing crinolines and broad-brimmed headgear. Every detail is clearly visible despite a small repeat and the fact that some of the figures are less than two inches in height.

The new floral designs are much more natural, both in form and design. Here again a high standard of printing is apparent, as the artist has shaded accurately the petals of blooms such as fuchsia, arum lily, and sweet pea. Some cretonnes have all the flowers, leaves, and branches outlined with a fine black line, which emphasizes their natural form and contrasts with the ground color. Other floral patterns are equally effective without any outline.

A feature of many cretonnes of the season is colored groundwork, instead of the ivory or cream ground of last season. Many designs have a rose, or blue, or green or an orange groundwork. One or two printers, greatly daring, offer cretonnes with a lilac and a magenta groundwork, the design being so colored as to present a harmonious grouping.

Choice Bedspreads

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Burlingame, Calif.

The woman who likes her bedroom to be trim and tailored in effect is likely to approve a bedspread of monk's cloth; or, better still, one of the more closely woven varieties such as desert cloth. The weave of the cloth makes cross-stitching easy, and a conventional design done in colored yarns gives a beautiful effect. The spread should be made long enough to fold around the pillows and the cross-stitching design on the main part of the bed should be repeated in a smaller pattern for the pillow end.

If she does not care for the cross stitching the cloth can be bought with small plaids or stripes in color woven into it, making a good-looking bedspread with a minimum of labor. But after the spread is finished, especially if it is cross-stitched, it should be taken to a tailor's shop to be steam pressed, which gives it a smooth perfection of appearance.

Such a spread does not wrinkle or muss, and the pale tan of its background goes unusually well with the blond woods now so much in vogue.

D. M. C.

A Venture in Low Cost Houses

Claremont, Calif.

Konstantine Stys, in this southern California town, uses broken cement pavement for inexpensive house construction. This customarily waste material, also field stone, have been utilized artistically in a colony of 12 such houses, just south of here.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the dullest hours of the depression, in 1932, he persuaded some of his friends to start their own homes. One of them is a master carpenter who built the field stone walls of his home for a cash expenditure of $32—merely the cost of 64 bags of cement. Waste iron pipe, scrap lumber for the sheathing walls, and his own labor, cut the cost of construction to this amazing figure. A house of the same size and type of rock construction cost by contracted labor, $1250 for the walls. Incidentally, the $32-wall house is valued at about $3000 today. It is invitingly planned, the tiled roof adding warmth and charm to the whole structure. Sturdy and shapely, this house and others like it will last for generations.

Another unusual form of construction used in this group is that of paving blocks, laid like adobe bricks in an old Mexican manner, walls reinforced with steel and held together with cement.

Pictured here, this large home, with the second story studio on one wing, is nearly two years old, and landscaping will soon give it even greater beauty against the background of orange trees.

The plan gives particular importance to social needs, the living room being in the center bar of a U and opening on a patio to the north. The large dining room and brightly painted kitchen are on the western arm.

Studio-Bedroom on Second Floor

Two bedrooms, bath, and a convenient passage to the attached garage are on the ground floor to the east, the whole second floor being taken up by the owner's large studio bedroom. A sun deck over the garage on the south is often used as an outdoor bedroom. All floors are cement; most inner walls are finished in the "Italian" plaster; supporting beams are heavy, honest, four-square logs, particularly suited to this type of design.

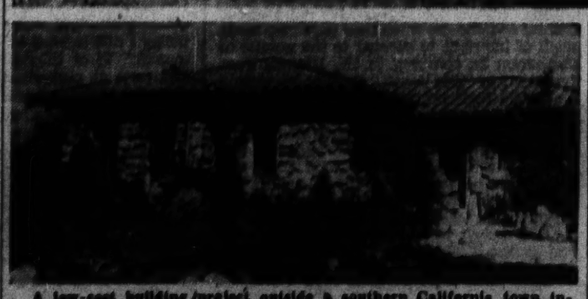
The inside temperature, even on the hottest days, rarely exceeds 85 degrees, and the rooms are surprisingly easy to heat in the winter, so that only small gas stoves are used. The chief material used in erecting this house was more than a mile of pavement, broken up and discarded to make way for a "super" road. Other items were two and one-half carloads of cement, many pounds of nails, knotty pine inside finish, heavy beams for ceilings and wall partitions, electrical wiring, plumbing fixtures and $250 worth of doors and windows. The total cost was $1900 net.

Earthquake Precautions

The second house using this type of building material is nearly complete. Attractively planned inside, with two downstairs bedrooms and a spacious chamber above, the builder-owner has worked out a special type of earthquake-proof wall construction. Reinforcing steel goes up through the walls and is tied or bolted to 2"x10" wood timbers running all round the house at the top of the walls where the roof joins. Floor timbers and rafters are bolted to this timber, thus providing a building. Mr. Stys uses this type of supporting construction in all his houses and admits that the walls might possibly crack under severe earthquake strain, but believes that they would not fall. The adhesive and enduring qualities of cement which hold the paving blocks together in the walls will in itself help prevent damage.

One of the main reasons that these particular homes have cost so little as compared with similar houses is that each owner works himself. Cutting labor costs and using otherwise waste materials with cement has proven the approach to success.

K. A. A.



A low-cost building project outside a southern California town involves the use of wall material which is waste or of little value. The large house shown in the upper view is built partly of concrete scraps from an old road surface and partly from rejected paving blocks. The walls of the house below were built of field stone by a master carpenter, who did the work himself and spent only $32—for 64 bags of cement.

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Walking-Stick From Tintagel

THE purchaser of a walking-stick automatically identifies himself with that half-daft company of enthusiasts, for whom the putting of one foot before the other on brown earth constitutes an acute satisfaction. When I bought my stout staff in the Cornish village of Tintagel, I little dreamed that the trusty implement would be serving me for a prodder of chipmunk holes and a slapper of bushes in the sprawling green uplands of New Hampshire. But let a man become possessed of this enthusiasm and, so broad an expansiveness, so blessed a well-being ensues from sole on ground, on moss, on rock, that, once savored, it is like the taste of apples,—tart, crisp, endlessly provocative.

To include in our ramblings a small trapezoid of New Hampshire countryside, by means of old roads, old trails and cart paths,—this was our humble objective. We were, at best, desultory walkers; ten miles a day was our most daring figure. We had neither the hardihood of seasoned mountain climbers, nor the record-making zeal of cross-country hikers. We should, we said, halt by brooks and water-holes, loll under shady trees, doze by ponds, and idle in berry pastures. Leaving the village of Jaffrey with knapsack and stick, we should abandon gravity and commonsense, striding forth into the unknown in a mood of complete acquiescence, saying to bush, pool and meadow: "We are in your hands. Do with us as you will."

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WE SUPPED THAT first night at a hospitable "Appi" lodge. We had the inimitable satisfaction of walking to the Inn door, signing the register with stick in hand, our luggage on our backs like turtles. In the low-ceilinged dining-room where even the weave of the tablecloths and the smell of the walls spelled New England, we ate ravenously of a typical Yankee meal,—beef-stew, homemade bread, tea and cake. Afterward through juniper and sweet fern, we climbed the hill and had our first view of the long smoke-blue cheek of Monadnock, benignant mountain mentor, who was to accompany us on our wanderings, appearing at unexpected moments to sustain and reassure.

Next morning, refreshed by enormous breakfasts, and with warm blueberry muffins in our knapsacks, we set out on the trail over Temple. A cart path through delicate hemlock woods, meshed and gauzy, the splashed green and brown of pines,—then a scramble over gray slabs of rock, pulling ourselves up by tufted bushes and the boughs of stout little firs! Once clear of the skirting trees, and we again hailed Monadnock, now cloaked in its morning bloom, the color of cedar-berries. The air lost its languor, was beaded like cider with a cold iridescence. The ridge path plunged us into grateful shade, on mossed and dewy treads, starred with ruby bunchberries, jeweled with long vermilion beads of Solomon's-seal. The wet strong wood smell arose—of dew on leaves and sopped stag-horn moss, of sun on aromatic balsam and Indian pipe,—an effluvium strained off and unadulterated,—the true elixir of the high wood.

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AFTERNOON FOUND US in a saucer of tumbled boulders and huckleberry bushes, thirstily cramming hands and mouths with the big sweet azure globes. The key of the air had changed,—Monadnock showed a jade embossing of tufty woods,—the gold sun sank lower.

By steep paths, under lofty thinning trees, we descended to the Peterborough gap and the prospect of bed at the Peterborough tavern. We slept that night like dormice, in a spotless pink and white room, our gnarled sticks in the corner, our knapsacks on the sprigged dresser.

Morning, however, noted in us a decided reluctance to take the road. We slumped listlessly on the porch of the inn, staring irresolutely at the motorbuses as they unloaded and reloaded passengers. We loitered about the charming town, peeping into the classic Bulfinch meeting-house, lingering by the picturesque chapel under the hill, a delightful replica of the Norman church at Iffley, whither my Tintagel walking-stick had once conducted me.

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THE SUN WAS already high, when we took the old road to Dublin. The dust was thick and yellow; our packs sagged with oranges, and at the first sound of water we succumbed. Crawling under a fence, we brushed through weeds, pushed under hemlock boughs, and collapsed on a needled bank. The earth was cool and damp; dragon-flies, skating bugs and gnats flitted over the shadowy water. The small brook was broken into pools with streaks of gritty gold sand, pleasant to the toes. We discarded all permissible garments, dangled our feet over a fallen log, sucked oranges pricked with a pine twig, and allowed ourselves to be drawn into that deep effortless oblivion,—the magic Nirvana of the open.

But Dublin lured us on, and at last we pulled ourselves together, and filed on down the powdery road. The highway began to dwindle, grass grew in the ruts, and soon we were stepping gingerly through waist-high weeds with a wary eye cocked for snakes. Tall beeches, pines and hemlocks climbed on either hand; we gazed into deep vistas of spindling parallel trunks. On the site of an old cellar, we halted again to cool our parched throats with orange juice. A wind, delicious and saving, blew up from the swamp, and there was the jangle of a distant cowbell. We lay drowned in a coma of contentment, until the ominous sound of thunder goaded us again to take up our packs and walk.

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THE FALLING RAIN caught us before a small white cottage, in the doorway of which stood two tow-headed Finnish children and an old woman in billowing blue petticoats. Our plea for shelter was graciously received; and, while the lightning crackled and sang, the family history was unlocked, the spirits of old Finland invoked. As the grandmother's voice droned on, I stared at her portrait over the mantel, a likeness in green pencil, drawn with innumerable fine strokes and curlyques. The high cheekbones, the planes of the sunken face, the crinkles about the pale deep-set eyes,—all were painstakingly, cruelly set down.

As the rain showed no sign of abating, we allowed the grandfather to take us into Dublin in his Ford. At the fork of the road, a hospitable Inn gave us a delicious steak, served amid the twittering of ancient females in lace collars, who chirped over our sticks and packs, and exchanged faded reminiscences of girlhood tramps in the Tyrol. Then, between drops, we sped across to the big brick-sided Georgian tavern where we were bedded on the third floor in enormous high-studded rooms with fireplaces. We slept to the drumming of the rain.

In the morning beneath our windows stood a scene cut in crystal,—a charming grassed terrace with blue morning glories climbing the trellis, with pink and purple stock against the stone walls, hand-blown Madeira bottles reflecting the flower heads and the summer heaven; and the master of the Inn, thin and flashing, inspecting his plants, his long hands folded behind his back. We engaged him on the subject of the tall peaked baskets in his gateway—thence to dove-cotes and English bee-hives on which we found him a connoisseur.

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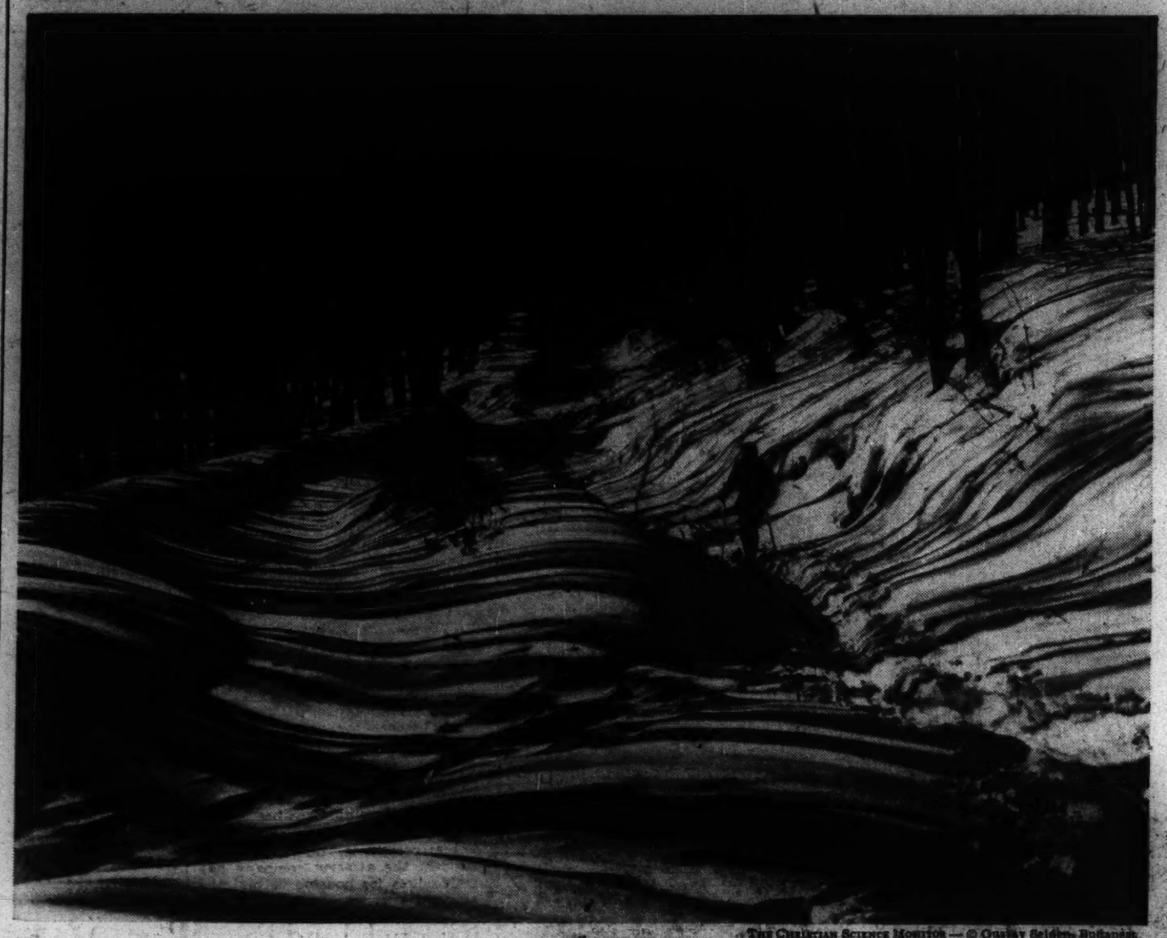
THIS MODEST MAN we have to thank for the delectable beech avenue we followed on our return to Jaffrey. The road cut through a hillside, thick with these svelte and elegant trees. Smooth and silvery as squirrel-fur, the boles stood, the light-spaced flanges of leaves taking horizontal strands of sun. Then surprisingly, in a dip of the land, Monadnock appeared, its shoulder clear-cut in the yellow noon light; and, on our left, the flat silky ripples of Thorndike pond. We scurried down a path to the water's edge. Hot, tired, dusty—undergarments must make shift for bathing suits—the sun-warmed shallow water was bland as new milk, and we basked, half-submerged like frogs. A siesta on the sands, a munching of crackers and chocolate, and we buckled on our packs for the last leg into Jaffrey.

With what a sense of achievement we stumped into the pleasant town, threw ourselves down on the benches of a delightful tea-house, and drank to the crisp accompaniment of walnut sandwiches. But our return was melancholy, too, for the trapezoid of enchantment was completed. We piled our walking sticks into the car; we were weary, dishevel'ed, caked with grime, but primed with air and spirits, recharged with the generous electricity of the open, which has so much to offer, at so low a price, whose gifts are equaled by no other largesse on the round planet.

C. T. C.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Gustav Seidon, Budapest

SNOW SCENE IN THE FORESTS OF HUNGARY

Roman Remains in Cambridgeshire

A SOFT wind blew across the Fen country, lying so flat and open to the spring sunshine. It seemed to urge us forth, so we decided to walk to the lately discovered Roman Causeway, about two miles distant. Three ways to reach the spot presented themselves: first a bridle path; second, a river-bank; and, third, the ordinary hard road. The road looked inviting enough, with its wide green borders starred with the gold of buttercups and dandelions; the river bank was even more tempting, with its high grassy crown commanding a wide view over the fens; but the bridle path won, not only because it was a shorter cut to the Causeway, but because of the charm of its being a bridle path and a right-of-way.

It is curious to think that, if a path is used regularly, unchallenged, over one piece of ground, by persons "on the King's business," such as government officials, or persons going to market, that path becomes a right-of-way according to an ancient law of England.

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WE WANDERED ALONG the winding track between ragged hedgerows, and pictured the numbers of horses, ponies and even donkeys that must have jogged by this route in days gone by. Where did they come from, and where were they going? True, before the advent of roads, this would be a short cut from outlying places to Ely; but what a journey it must have been through the ooze and wild growth of the marshy land!

The Causeway, when we got to it, was indicated by two parallel rows of wooden stumps protruding from the ground. They had been slightly excavated to show their position. At one time, no doubt, brushwood had been laid across them to make a firm surface for the feet of the Roman legions on their march across Britain, but now only the posts themselves remained visible; a slender link indeed in the chain of history, but one that nevertheless brought the past vividly to the imagination.

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A SHORT DISTANCE AWAY, in a grassy field where cattle were grazing, more ancient history had been unearthed in the form of pottery and horns and bones of animals. Dropping down into the recently excavated hollow, we sought for further finds. Black shards of earthenware cooking utensils, and bits of bone, scraped and shaped for primitive uses, had lain here since the early stages of Britain's history. What could the land have looked like in those days? Forests had grown up and fallen, and grown again; floods had come and gone; prehistoric animals had lived and thrived and become extinct—there was no end to the changes that had passed over this spot where we were now standing, closed in by earthy walls whose grassy rim was well above our heads.

In turn, we fingered a smooth piece of bone and admired its fine surface. "Bison or deer, I expect," said my companion, wisely. "Just think of all the different wild life of those days!" "Whoof!" sounded a breathy bellow at the back of my neck; and we whisked round to stare up at the huge hairy faces of the cattle which, in turn, gazed down upon us with eyes full of gentle curiosity.

E. P.

Heritage

IT WAS a thing to marvel at, the way
The dream of lifted, windy hills would come
Into his mind, soft as a distant drum,
And yet more tangible: on any day
In autumn with gales sweeping past the roofs
Of the tall town, his mind would know the look
Of smoke-blue ridges where the fall winds shook
The last red leaves of sumac down. The hoofs
Of horses, cloudy-maned, would be a sound
Beating across his thoughts and he would be
Back in a tilted country where the free
Clean winds of heaven blew. His feet were bound
To pavements, yet in swift, unbidden dreams
His mind trod grassy hills past far, cold streams.

LEONA AMES HILL

WINTRY sunshine penetrates the dense forest of pine and birch. There is little undergrowth among the slender trunks of the trees and the ridged snow is shadow-striped. It falls heavily on the wooded slopes and great plain of Hungary, but severe cold does not last long. Spring comes early with thaw, slush and copious streams to end skating and other winter sports.

When snow is in the air, a biting wind moans in the tree-tops. After a steady fall, there is a lull. As you walk through the forest, the silence is unbroken except for the crack of a trodden twig and the faint crunch of crisp snow. The birds have disappeared. Not a twitter greets you. If you follow the less frequented paths, you may see claw marks and the footprints of small animals on the whiteness.

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Coming to a fir with low-sweeping boughs, if you step aside to look under them into the dark green shade, you will find a number of small birds huddled together on a branch. Where they have roosted, they have stayed for warmth and protection.

Taking an upward track, you come to a gap in the trees. Between projecting snow-covered boulders, you view the sunlit peaks above the forest level. The shadows lengthen behind you. A pinkish glow on the mountains warns you that it is time to return. The intense cold comes again with sundown. From a village below in the valley, a dog's bark sharply rends the silence of the wild.

The Symphonies Of Brahms

THERE is but one way to account for the frequent performance of the Brahms symphonies today wherever there is a first-rate orchestra and a public thoroughly conversant with symphonic music. These symphonies, quite as much as Beethoven's nine and the two that are about all the world hears of Schubert's equally extended series, are precisely that "music of humanity, mysterious but still infinitely expressive and comprehensible" that the worthy conductor [Felix Weingartner] said they were not. While the Tchaikovsky symphonies and the once universally popular "From the New World" of Dvořák were gradually sating the public that formerly adored them (which is not to be construed as a denial either of their inspiration or their splendid workmanship) the Brahms symphonies were building a more lasting affection, slowly but certainly. They did not build this affection as "scientific music"; they built it because of a human appeal that today may fairly challenge that of the Beethoven symphonies. . . .

What has brought about this change of attitude on the part of those who listen primarily to enjoy? There is one very simple answer. The melodies that escaped the ears of multitudes of listeners when these symphonies were relatively young are now readily grasped and eagerly awaited. For those who know these symphonies even casually (in the sense that the knowledge which comes from hearing occasional or even frequent performances is a casual knowledge) the Brahms four are among the most melodious of symphonies. Indeed, the charge has been heard in certain quarters that Brahms permitted himself to be led astray by the German Lied; that because his symphonies are *too song'ul* they are not symphonies! To grasp the Brahms melodies is to open the door to other qualities of these symphonies, their harmonic richness, their rhythmic variety, their still somewhat peculiar instrumental coloring, and their structural strength and cohesiveness. But the grasp of the melody must come first.

The controversy that raged about the Brahms symphonies when they were new made much of his right to succeed to the mantle of Beethoven. In referring to the Brahms First Symphony as "The Tenth," thereby associating it with the Beethoven Ninth, the conductor and piano virtuoso, Hans von Bülow, brought down on the head of the composer the wrath of many a worshiper of Beethoven. Today, the *mot* about "The Tenth" has no such particular concern for us, in spite of the somewhat obvious resemblance between the principal melody of the last movement of Beethoven's Ninth and the melody which occupies a similar position in the Brahms First. Brahms's right to stand with Beethoven as a symphonist is based on quite other considerations than a likeness of theme or of treatment here and there. It rests, rather, on the strength and nobility that his music possesses in common with that of his titanic predecessor.—OSCAR THOMPSON, in "How to Understand Music." (New York: Dial Press.)

"Spring up, O well"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Bible, Truth is sometimes symbolized by a well. Isaiah speaks of "the wells of salvation."

In the book of Numbers mention is made of a well in a place to which the Israelites came in their journey to the promised land. We are told that the princes and nobles of the people dug this well by the direction of Moses, and that the children of Israel sang this song: "Spring up, O well; sing ye unto it." Does not this passage teach us the necessity of spontaneity and joy in our daily tasks, if we would bring our thought into constant relation to Truth?

Much may be gained from a study of the experience of the children of Israel in the wilderness, which typifies, as Christian Science shows, our experience in the mental journey from a material to a spiritual standpoint.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy makes it clear that man made by God in His own image and likeness, never fell from this state of perfection; and also that the structure of materiality is built on the false belief in a fallen man. The human race must awaken to the falsity of this supposition, and as material surmises are one by one rejected and proved untrue, thought will continue to rise, until a wholly spiritual viewpoint is attained. The fundamental fact that man is now and always has been perfect, because God made him so, is the standard which students of Christian Science strive to keep before them. And as they seek to identify themselves ever more closely with the one Mind, which is unchanging good, they are able to detect the errors of mortal thought, which do not come into line with this standard, and reject them.

If we begin to analyze our thinking in this way, we may find at times that our sense of God's goodness has become darkened by fear and discouragement, or by self-seeking, until hardly a gleam of spiritual inspiration penetrates the mental gloom. May there not be something to help us in the following Scriptural passage (Numbers 21:18): "The princes digged the well, the nobles of the people digged it, by the direction of the lawgiver, with their staves"?

We need to bring the highest and most noble qualities that we can muster to this work of finding the precious waters of Truth. As we entertain spiritual thoughts, inspiration springs up spontaneously. If our thoughts run constantly on conditions of seeming lack, limitation, or loneliness—and, humanly speaking, we may seem to be in the midst of these troubles—we are not following the direction of the lawgiver who decreed that nobility should dig the well, but are allowing poverty of thought to hinder our progress.

How then can we change this state of things? By being more watchful. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 392): "Stand porter at the door of thought. Admitting only such conclusions as you wish realized in bodily results, you will control yourself harmoniously." We are apt to believe that we cannot choose the thoughts which come to us, when the fact is that we have the power to control our thinking; and the quality of the thoughts which we entertain determines our health and happiness.

"Spring up, O well; sing ye unto it"! Joy in our work is requisite today. When we sing in our hearts a song of gratitude for what we have already proved of good, the spontaneity of true spiritual thinking wells in our consciousness. Those living waters of Truth and Love will flow over the parched and hungry ground of disappointed hopes and material longings, softening the hard places and preparing the ground for the seed and for the harvest which inevitably follows. "Are we really grateful for the good already received?" asks Mrs. Eddy; and she continues, "Then we shall avail ourselves of the blessings we have, and thus be fitted to receive more" (*ibid.*, p. 3). What practical counsel! Well did she know that thought imbued with gratitude and love brings ceaseless blessings, not only to ourselves, but to all mankind.

What if the immediate outlook seems dark? May we look away from the darkness into God's marvelous light; and may we sing unto our well, our fount of inspiration, of which no circumstance can rob us while we cherish and guard it. Our Master promised, "Whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life."

[Below will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

"Vell op, du brønn!"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

I BIBELEN blir undertiden en brønn eller en kilde brukt som symbol på Sannheten. Esaias taler om "Frelsens kilder".

I Fjerde Mosebok omtales en brønn på et sted som israelittene kom til på deres vandring til det forjettede land. Vi leser at høvdingene og folkets ypperste hadde gravd denne brønn efter Moses' befaling, og at Israels barn sang denne sang: "Vell op, du brønn! Hils den med sang!" Lærer ikke disse linjer oss nødvendigheten av umiddelbarhet og glede i vår daglige gjerning hvis vi ønsker å holde vår tenkning i uavbrutt forbindelse med Sannheten?

Vi kan lære meget ved å studere Israels barns opplevelser i ørkenen; de er, som Kristen Videnskap viser, et billede på de opplevelser vi har på den mentale vandring fra et materielt til et åndelig standpunkt.

I Kristen Videnskaps lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* fremholder Mary Baker Eddy klart at mennesket som er skapt av Gud i Hans eget billede og lignelse, aldri er falt ned fra denne fullkommenhetstilstand; og likeledes at materialitetens bygning hviler på den falske antagelse at mennesket er fallent. Menneskeslekten må våkne og få sinene op for at denne forutsetning er falsk, og efter hvert som materielle formodninger én efter én blir tilbakevist og bevist å være usanne, vil tanken fortsette å stige høiere inntil et helt igjennem åndelig synspunkt er nådd. Den grunnleggende kjensgjerning at mennesket nu er og alltid har vært fullkomment, fordi Gud har skapt det således, er den norm som de som studerer Kristen Videnskap, streber efter å holde sig for øie. Og alt efter som de søker mere og mere å bli ett med det ene Sinn, som er uforanderlig godt, vil de komme til å opdage den dødelige tankes villfarelser, som ikke stemmer overens med denne norm, og avvise dem.

Hvis vi begynner å analysere vår tenkning på denne måte, kan vi nok av og til finne at vår opfatning av Guds godhet er blitt formørket av frykt og motløshet eller av egenkjærlighet inntil neppe et glimt av åndelig inspirasjon trenger igjennem det mentale mørke. Skulde vi ikke kunne lære noget av følgende skriftsted (Fjerde Mosebok 21:18) som taler om den "brønn som høvdinger har gravd, som folkets ypperste har boret, efter lovgiverens befaling, med sine kongespir" [delvis efter engelsk bibelovers.]?

Vi må bruke de høieste og edleste egenskaper vi råder over, i dette arbeide for å finne Sannhetens kostelige vann. Når vi er fylt av åndelige tanker, veller inspirasjonen op spontant. Hvis våre tanker stadig er optatt av tilstander som tilsynelatende nød, begrensning eller ensomhet—og menneskelig talt kan det se ut som vi befinner oss midt oppe i disse vanskeligheter—da følger vi ikke lovgiverens befaling som forordnet at de ypperste skulde grave brønnen, men lar istedenfor mental fattigdom få hindre vår fremgang.

Hvorledes kan vi forandre denne tingenes tilstand? Ved å være mere aktpågiven. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Science and Health*, s. 392): "Stå vakt ved tankens dør. Når du bare slipper inn sådanne slutninger som du ønsker skal gi sig utslag i ditt legeme, vil du styre dig selv harmonisk." Vi er tilbøielige til å tro at vi ikke kan velge de tanker som kommer til oss, mens vi i virkeligheten har makten til å styre vår tenkning; og beskaffenheten av de tanker vi gir rum for, bestemmer vår sundhet og lykke.

"Vell op, du brønn! Hils den med sang!" Glede i vårt arbeide er en nødvendighet idag. Når vi synger i vårt hjerte, i takknemlighet for det gode vi allerede har fått erfare, veller den sanne åndelige tenknings umiddelbarhet op i vår bevisthet. Sannhetens og Kjærlighetens levende vann vil strømme hen over de skuffede forhåpninger og materielle lengslers avsvidde og tørstende grunn, vil gjøre de hårde steder bløte og berede jordbunnen for sæden og for den innhøstning som uundgåelig følger efter. "Er vi virkelig takknemlige for det gode vi allerede har mottatt?" spør Mrs. Eddy; og hun fortsetter: "Da vil vi benytte oss av de velsignelser vi nu har, og således bli skikket til å motta mere" (samme bok, s. 3). Hvilket praktisk råd! Hun visste til fulle at den tanke som er gjennemtrengt av takknemlighet og kjærlighet, bringer uophørlige velsignelser, ikke bare til oss selv, men til hele menneskeheten.

Hvad gjør det om utsiktene i øieblikket synes mørke? La oss se bort fra mørket inn i Guds vidunderlige lys; og la oss synge og lovprise vår brønn, vår inspirasjons kilde, som ikke noget som helst kan ta fra oss så lenge vi hegner om den og vokter den. Vår Mester uttalte dette løfte: "Den som drikker av det vann jeg vil gi ham, skal aldri i evighet tørste; men det vann jeg vil gi ham, blir i ham en kilde med vann som veller frem til evig liv."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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Six-Year Term For President, Tinkham Urges

Congressman Proposes to Forbid Re-election of Chief Executive

Would Bar Dictator

Formal Action Promised Seeking Amendment to Constitution

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Representative George Holden Tinkham, Boston Republican, announced last night he would introduce a congressional resolution to prohibit re-election of the President and to limit his term to six years.

Congressman Tinkham, first to announce he would take formal action on the widely discussed proposal, declared his resolution for a constitutional amendment, if adopted, would "in view of the present trend protect the United States in the future from dictatorship, from the rule of a demagogue."

"Governments of the people on all sides are being threatened by dictatorships," he asserted. "Demagogues have always been the assassins of republics. They do not hesitate to sacrifice their country for personal power and fame. The pages of history do not record the survival of any important republic once it had known a dictatorship."

No Guarantee Now

Mr. Tinkham declared that "there is now no constitutional guarantee against dictatorship in this country, and the consequent complete destruction of the Republic."

He asserted his resolution to be submitted in both House and Senate at the next session, "would give that guarantee."

Mr. Tinkham, a member of the House Executive Departments Committee, said:

"In contradiction to the spirit of the Constitution, the Presidency has come to represent a party. The President is now a party man in office and as much of his power is party power he does not represent the people as a whole.

"Judges are appointed for partisan purposes and consequently justice is tainted at its source.

"Office holders are more loyal to the President who appoints them than to the public who pays them."

Advantages Suggested

Four other objectives of the resolution were described by Congressman Tinkham as:

1. "A President who is a candidate to succeed himself abuses his opponent, who in turn abuses him, thereby degrading the office and the Government and bringing both into contempt.

2. "A single term of six years would elevate the administration of the Presidency by eliminating its competitive character after election and would perfect public government service by eliminating use of this service for political and personal ends.

3. "Under the present system a President continually thinks of re-election and builds a political machine to bring about the desired results. . . . A President is continuously subject to the influence of groups with selfish interests, and, if for political reasons he needs these groups, public interest necessarily suffers.

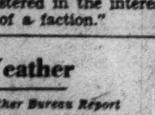
4. "Appointments made by a President who could not succeed himself would be less likely to be political in character than under the present system. If the presidential term were extended to six years the uncertainty caused by elections would occur less frequently and . . . the expense of them would be reduced."

"The original purpose of the electoral college was to have chosen as President the man best fitted for that office and to prevent the selection of a party chief or the leader of a faction.

"The Presidency should be administered wholly for the public interest and for all the people. It should not be administered in the interest of a party or of a faction."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Occasional rain tonight and Sunday; warmer; moderate winds, mostly southeast.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Snow or freezing rain tonight, probably rain Sunday; slowly rising temperatures.

Massachusetts: Occasional rain tonight and Sunday; warmer in the west and north portions.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday, possibly occasional rain; somewhat warmer in the interior.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southeast winds over the north portion and moderate west, mostly southwest, winds over the south portion; overcast with snow or freezing rain; snow in the north and occasional rain over the south portion tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	23	Minneapolis	46	28
Bermuda	62	60	New Orleans	54	53
Chicago	36	48	New York	46	44
Denver	36	28	Norfolk	46	44
Helena	23	22	Philadelphia	46	40
Jacksonville	44	34	St. Louis	52	32
Kansas City	36	30	San Francisco	62	52
Los Angeles	64	46	Washington	54	34
Miami	72	72			

A—8 p. m., E. S. T., Dec. 26
B—Minimum, Dec. 25.

High Tide at Boston

Saturday, 5:41 p. m., 10.4 feet.
Sunday, 5:59 a. m., 10.6 feet; 6:37 p. m., 11.3 feet.
Monday, 10:37 p. m., height, 9.8 feet.

Lights all vehicles at 4:47 p. m.

It Was a Toy-Giving Christmas; Fish Pier Receipts at New Peak

Boston Today

Toys in Demand, Stores Sold Out

Christmas went old-fashioned this year and once more became the traditional children's holiday, a check-up of downtown store records revealed today. This was a toy year.

Toys were literally cleaned out at all stores, indicating that parents were trying to make amends for curtailment in this line during depression years.

Other lines which rated high in this day-after approximation of sales returns were jewelry, radio sets and equipment, luggage and wearing apparel.

For the entire field, it was estimated that returns are about 8 per cent ahead of last year's sales figures of the retail stores. The buying was described by one executive as "a gain but not a phenomenal demand."

Downtown stores were virtually deserted today. One or two markdown sales had already begun but none of the shops was crowded. Nor was there any hurrying or jostling as a handful of leisurely shoppers forgot their recent haste over "something to put on the tree for Aunt Minnie" and wandered casually from counter to counter.

Streets were almost clear of traffic as patrolmen returned to their task of placing red tags—with no Christmas significance—on the windshields of overtime parkers.

Donald Duck and Popeye relaxed quietly for the first time in weeks and there was no impediment to a full view of the electric train exhibits—which were not, however, in operation. There were a number of unattended children wandering about the depleted toy departments.

At several stores, carpenters were busy tearing down the papier mache igloos before which their respective Santa Clauses have been delivering optimisms to hundreds of children during the past few weeks. Sleigh bells, icicles, beards and red costumes were packed away in moth balls while the men who play Santa Claus made quiet exits—presumably to the North Pole.

Exchanges were already beginning to trickle in, but salesgirls expressed the general opinion that the real barrage would not begin until Monday and would then continue through Easter.

Now that holiday purchases are out of the way, store executives are studying the steady rise in wholesale prices of practically all store items. This rise will be reflected in higher retail prices within the next few months.

Social security legislation is making necessary additional expenditures, which will be reflected in this advance, and wage increases to a number of mills and factories will add to the cost of production and therefore be a contributing factor in price jumps.

The greatest advance in wholesale prices, it was pointed out, centers in rotton and woolen textiles, and in footwear.

Marketmen Report Prosperous Yule

Faneuil Hall and Quincy markets had a "breathing spell" today in which to look back on a Christmas which was conceded to be the best the food dispensers have had in the past six years. Proprietors of stalls had a leisurely look because they were not swamped with week-end trade. The public presumably planned to polish off the other half of the turkey tomorrow noon.

Frank Kiernan, superintendent of moth markets, is authority for the Christmas report. He pointed out that in trees and wreaths, the "home size" was sold out Wednesday night.

Customers did not turn out in numbers today, and only about a third of the farmers who sell to jobbers and wholesalers drove in this morning. They were away from the markets within an hour after arrival at seven.

Food venders did not look for a heavy retail trade today, but said the hotel business would continue normal.

'Wishing You No. 7' Or Perhaps 'No. 9'

From Beverley Hills, Calif., came a telegram to the Monitor's Radio Editor yesterday. It read:

"Wishing you Postal Christmas Greetings Number Seven, or would you rather have Western Union Greetings Number Nine? Regards.

"George Burns and Gracie Allen."

Somerville Board To Vote on Power

In a last-minute effort to secure aldermanic approval for the construction of a municipal electric power plant, the president of the Somerville Board of Aldermen, Edward G. Bradley, called a special meeting of aldermen for Monday night.

Last year the board favored the plan by a vote of 16-5. The law makes it necessary to have two consecutive votes to pass a proposal and if not the plan has to be introduced again. Therefore, the majority is trying to get the holdouts to reach a definite agreement. The vote has been delayed several times within the past month. The cost of the plant will be approximately $5,000,000.

Gov.-Elect Hurley Off to Bermuda

Bermuda-bound were Governor-elect and Mrs. Charles F. Hurley today, following a happy Christmas day spent with their children at their Cambridge home.

On the eight-day voyage in the S. S. Queen of Bermuda the Governor-elect expects to receive the rest and inspiration he needs to return on Jan. 3 to put the final touches to his inaugural message which will be delivered shortly after noon on Jan. 7.

Mr. Hurley's Beacon Hill predecessor, Governor Curley, also spent Christmas Day at home. But it was different from the Hurley family Christmas in that Governor Curley was welcoming into the family circle a new bride, Mrs. Paul G. Curley, wife of the 22-year-old son of the Governor. The former Marie Phillips, whose stage name was Lillian Duval, became Mrs. Curley in New York on Dec. 24.

Today the Governor was planning no immediate trips to Bermuda or elsewhere. Rather he was considering the tasks which face him in his last 13 days in office.

Not the least of them is his understood plan to force the removal of at least two elderly judges. There is some inkling that he may not go through with the plan for ouster hearings scheduled for next Tuesday. Wednesday is the last day for judicial appointments under the constitution, which affords him little time for removal proceedings.

Also facing the Governor is the task of providing state positions for several remaining members of his official family and a group of outside political followers.

Egan Seeks Writ To Halt Ouster

James J. Egan, member of the Board of Commissioners of School Buildings, who was removed from office Monday by Mayor Mansfield, filed a petition for a writ of mandamus in the Supreme Court today.

By this action against the Mayor and against Leo J. Dunn, the petitioner seeks to compel the Mayor to recognize him as a member of the commission and to prevent Mr. Dunn from assuming the office.

Mr. Egan's term of office expired Dec. 1.

A hearing on the petition has been listed for Jan. 5.

Boston Today

Fish Pier Finds Receipts at Peak

The large fleet of Boston fishermen, who were allowed to spend Christmas at home, cast off their lines and put to sea early this morning to resume their fishing operations.

When business opened at the fish pier today the trade found a gift in the form of a statistical report compiled by Frederick F. Dimick, Secretary of the Boston Fish Bureau. He said that a new record for receipts of fish had been set for this year. Up to Dec. 24 there had been 309,395,714 pounds of fresh ground fish landed at Boston Fish Pier direct from the fishing grounds. In 1936 this amount was brought in by 6662 vessels. Last year's total receipts were 274,748,600 pounds.

"This," said Mr. Dimick, "is the largest amount of ground fish ever landed at Boston in any one year."

In the case of mackerel and swordfish the opposite was true. Mackerel receipts thus far this year were 36,496,000 pounds landed. For the same time a year ago the mackerel receipts were 45,289,000. Swordfish receipts were almost cut in half as compared with last year. There were 1,300,000 pounds brought to Boston Fish Pier direct by boat this year compared with 2,200,000 pounds last year.

Curley Man to Get Labor Board Place

Joseph Monette of Lawrence, for the past 17 years counsel for the State Department of Labor and Industries, will retire at the end of the year, and this berth, it was learned today, will go to Representative Raymond O'Connell of Springfield, one of Governor Curley's mainstays in the legislature.

Representative O'Connell is the father of bills filed to set up a State lottery. He was mentioned at one time as candidate for appointment to the Fall River finance board. He has just passed his bar examinations.

One obstacle which may develop on this $4200 appointment is that approval must be given by the Attorney General. Because of the holiday, comment by that office was not available today.

Mr. Monette, a Harvard Law graduate, plans to enter private practice in Lawrence.

Receivers Named In Insurance Case

Despite protest by company counsel that the step might mean that the Commonwealth Mutual Liability Insurance Company would lose its charter, Judge Henry T. Lummus in the Supreme Court today appointed permanent receivers for the company.

Judge Lummus named Charles S. Lovejoy of Swampscott, William C. Giles of Springfield and Assistant Attorney General Henry T. Fielding of Boston as receivers. These three men were appointed temporary receivers 10 days ago.

Mr. Lovejoy answered the argument of Attorney Charles Goldman, counsel for the company, by stating permanent receivers should be appointed because the liabilities apparently exceeded the assets.

The Commonwealth Mutual was reported to have sold $800,000 automobile liability insurance for 1937 before litigation started and Insurance Commissioner De Celles charged misrepresentation of the company's financial condition at the time its charter was obtained.

Radio Takes Place Of Assembly Hall In Manchester School

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 26—One of the local public schools, the Straw School, confronted with the problem of holding programs for the entire student body without an assembly hall, has resorted to a combined public address system and radio.

From any of the rooms of the school or from the principal's office, programs can be transmitted to any one or all of the rooms in the building. And such radio programs as "The American School of the Air" and Dr. Damrosch's programs, as well as special recordings, can be sent over the system to the pupils.

By this first system of its kind in New Hampshire, school children quickly learn not to be shy of a microphone.

City Council About-Faces On Economies

Mansfield Plan to Merge Departments Receives New Attention

$25 Tax Law Feared

City Council's about face on its customary deliberate indifference to Mayor Mansfield's perennial proposal, the consolidation of certain city departments, was brought about, it is said, by the threat that a $25 tax limit on real estate might be written into the statutes.

Five times the councilors have voted down the mayor's proposal to economize through unifying similar departmental interests. It was not until it was estimated that 40 to 60 per cent of the city's income would be threatened by a $25 rate that the councilors bestirred themselves into looking into the merits of the proposed consolidations.

It was two weeks ago that the council suddenly ordered the investigation of ways to consolidate certain city departments. At that time, according to Councilors George W. Roberts, Clement A. Norton and David M. Brackman, that body was fully prepared to refuse further consideration of Mayor Mansfield's plan of reorganization and was ready to drop the whole matter.

Then, when the council had voted down the Mayor's consolidation plan for the fifth time, an order was passed, after brief deliberation, for the council's own investigation into the Mayor's and other plans for departmental reorganization.

To Cut Taxes

The motive behind this move, councilors Roberts, Norton and Brackman said, was identical with Mayor Mansfield's proposals, to reduce the tax rate.

Further, these three councilors agreed with statements by Herman C. Loeffler of the Municipal Research Bureau on the $25 tax limitation on real estate. Should this become a law, Mr. Loeffler said, a reduction by at least 40 per cent of the city's income would be immediately effective.

"The income reduction," continued Mr. Loeffler, "would be more than 40 per cent, nearer 60. There are certain fixed charges which the city must meet annually: the State assessment against the city for Metropolitan District expenses, the various pension programs that require annual payments, regular deficit payments to the El, and other long range financial programs that cannot be disrupted.

"And if 60 per cent of Boston's income should be lost, our police department, fire department, school force and staffs of all the city bureaus would be cut in half automatically."

Prefer Slight Cut

It is this prospect that has turned the council, said these council members, to their present concern over the problem. Also, it is realization of Mr. Loeffler's pointed statement—"a slight reduction of city employees under a reorganization is far to be preferred to a 50 per cent reduction as the tax limit necessitates"—that has brought the issue of tax reduction to the top of the council's roster.

Council's plans for the future on the matter of tax reduction are vague, but that something will be dont, according to these three, beyond "just an investigation," is now a greater possibility than at any previous time in Mayor Mansfield's administration.

Issue Long Debated

Conflicting views on this tax-limit issue have long been debated before the public. Chief spokesman for the proposal has been Rodney W. Long, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange. His arguments have been contested by statements from Charles J. Fox, city auditor, and Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

Only since the November referendum, however, when 40 voting districts overwhelmingly approved the tax-limit idea, has debate on the issue reached the floor of the City Council.

Councilors Roberts, Norton and Brackman and Councilor Henry L. Shattuck have all warned the body that the $25 tax limitation referendum has offered the people a concrete opportunity to demonstrate that "they want lower taxes even though they do not realize the utter uselessness of a $25 real estate limit."

Should Show People

"Even though the Mayor's consolidation plan isn't what some of us might like it to be," Councilor Roberts told the council at the time this was under discussion, "we should show

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Rhode Island Planning to Bid On Trans-Atlantic Air Lines; Airport Work Being Speeded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 26—Willard M. Fletcher, chief of the state division of airports, intends to have Rhode Island make a serious bid for New England's domestic airport business and seek trans-Atlantic traffic as soon as the new hangar is completed at the Hillsgrove airport, he has indicated.

Gov. Theodore Francis Green recently made known that Rhode Island was eager to seek the trans-Atlantic traffic, but that limited facilities made this impossible at present. He made this statement in a message to the General Assembly asking funds for the new hangar.

Eight-Trip Schedule

Mr. Fletcher says that he expects an eight-trip daily schedule to New York and a similar number of trips to Boston will be established at the airport as soon as housing facilities are completed.

Members of the airports division stated that the Christmas business enjoyed by the American Airlines, which has an office at the Hillsgrove field, showed that Rhode Islanders are interested in plane travel.

For several days the "sold-out" sign has been out and the agents have been unable to book passengers beyond New York because of the uncertainty of obtaining reservations to other points.

No Housing Facilities

Limited service at Hillsgrove airport at present is said to be due to the fact the aviation company has no facilities for housing its big machines over night. Rather than leave them in the open in all kinds of weather, the company sends the plane to Boston. The result is that extra bookings are made in the latter city, so only a part of the seating capacity is available when the planes arrive here.

Mr. Fletcher said an effort is being made to have the Emergency Public Works Commission construct the hangar in the shortest possible time. It will cost approximately $270,000 and will house 100 planes.

With adequate hangar facilities and with commercial companies able to provide full and suitable service, Mr. Fletcher expects greater public interest to be aroused. He said that hangar facilities of adequate size may stimulate the sale of private aircraft.

New Incentive Seen

At present, he pointed out, with inadequate housing space at the field, there is no incentive for the expenditure of huge sums for private planes that might have to be left out in the open.

Mr. Fletcher also predicted that the stimulation of passenger flying would build up express package service and create a larger air-mail business.

It also is expected that the new hangar would encourage aviation units to come to the Hillsgrove airport for special events and training tours. Last year the Massachusetts National Guard sent its aviation unit here for a two weeks' tour of duty, it was explained.

Rhode Island Drys Use Billboards In Drive on Drinking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 26—The Rhode Island Woman's Christian Temperance Union intends to discourage drunken drivers of automobiles by appealing to the motorist's sense of reasoning through billboard advertising.

Motorists traveling over Route 1, Boston to New York, will be greeted with illustrated boards which will show that "a friendly glass may cause an unfriendly crash." This billboard appeal for sobriety while driving will be placed at 15-mile intervals.

Five Signs Financed

Mrs. Mary M. Eldridge, state president of the W. C. T. U., announced that the union had voted to finance five such signs as a part of its educational program.

Mrs. Eldridge explained that before the Rhode Island campaign could become entirely effective, other units in other states must follow its lead. She said that Connecticut is reported to be taking steps for a similar program. Mrs. Eldridge expressed the hope that similar billboards would be placed along all main highways from Maine to New York.

Messages to Be Changed

The messages will be changed from time to time, the state president explained, but all of the signs will be the same because it is believed that the more often the motorist sees the boards the more he will be impressed.

Later, Rhode Island motorists will be reminded pictorially that a glass of wine, a container of ale and a jigger of whisky contain an equal amount of alcohol and equally "affect the brain and dull the faculties."

Signs will be hung on "arms," which will be in full view both durnie day and night, it was explained. The locations, however, have not yet been selected.

Disputed Ballots Checked in Recount Held at Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 26 (AP)—The State Ballot Law Commission today began examination of 337 disputed ballots in an effort to determine who was elected in the First Congressional District contest.

Counsel for Arthur B. Jenks, Manchester Republican, and Alphonse Roy, Manchester Democrat, met with the commission to present arguments for and against admission of ballots.

On Thursday a second recount of ballots gave Mr. Jenks 51,613 and Mr. Roy 51,611.

The official count originally gave Mr. Jenks the election; a recount resulted in a tie vote; the commission then awarded the election to Mr. Roy, and a protest from Mr. Jenks resulted in the second recount.

Port of Boston Winding Up Year Of Traffic Gains

Final marine parade of 1936 got under way today in Boston's harbor, rounding out a year of increasing ocean passenger traffic, marked by expansion of deep-water steamship services, and attracting patronage from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Efforts of steamship men and tour and travel agents to acquaint people in the interior with the advantages of Boston's port, are now bearing fruit. Passenger lists of outgoing liners this year disclosed a growing percentage of those who came 500 to 1500 miles overland in response to the slogan, "Sail from Boston."

Weekly sailings and arrivals have been maintained by the Cunard White Star, Ltd., while the Anchor Line has increased its schedule in the Boston run with more frequent calls both in- and outbound. The Italian Line gave this port its speedy, luxurious, renovated motorships that were virtually rebuilt about a year ago, attracting large numbers of passengers.

Regular cruise service from this port maintained by the Canadian National Steamships has built up a lucrative business, with a ship leaving every Saturday except in the summer, when the sailings are every fortnight.

66,462 Passengers

All this resulted in a gain of 13.66 per cent in total ocean passenger traffic for the first 11 months of 1936 as compared with the same period of 1935.

In all, 52,293 passengers arrived at the port in the 11 months, an increase of 16.2 per cent over the previous year, according to tabulations of the Boston Port Authority. Those sailing from Boston numbered 14,169, which was 5.04 per cent ahead of the previous year. The total traffic was 66,462 passengers.

First of the final deep-water cavalcade of the year was the Lady Rodney of the Canadian National Steamships fleet. She made port this morning from Halifax, discharged and embarked passengers, sailed for Bermuda, Nassau and Kingston.

Tomorrow the Cunard White Star liner Samaria is scheduled to cast off its lines for Cobh and Liverpool. Special festivities have been arranged for passengers to "ring out the old, ring in the new" next Thursday night as the ship approaches the coast of the British Isles.

Storm Delays Arrivals

Schedule calls for arrival at Boston tomorrow of three trans-Atlantic passenger liners, but King Neptune ruled otherwise. In fact he kicked up such boisterous seas and gales that Boston-bound craft will be hours behind time. The Cunard White Star liner Antonia, on its first visit to Boston for some time, is due from Liverpool and Cobh on Sunday, but indications point to arrival Monday.

The American Merchant of the American Merchant Lines radios news that it will reach Boston late Monday from London. The American Shipper of the United States Lines is coming from Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast, probably making port Monday. The latter two, usually bringing passengers, are this time carrying cargo only.

Jobless Aid Board Warns of Penalties

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 26—The New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Division has issued a warning to all employers subject to the rules of the division that interest will be charged at the rate of 1 per cent per month on overdue reports and remittances starting the first of the year.

Quarterly and monthly reports from employers are due on the fifteenth of the month following the quarter or the month of the report. Those employers who do not file on the date they should will be notified and will be allowed a period of grace until the end of the month after which the penalty of 1 per cent a month will be charged.

New Fish Pier Soon to Start In Gloucester

Work on $1,000,000 Unit Is Promised to Begin Within Three Months

Waits Federal Word

Controversy Over Choice of Site Still Keeps Fishermen Unsatisfied

Construction work on Gloucester's much-delayed $1,200,000 fish pier will start within three months, William F. Callahan, state commissioner of public works, announced today.

The only remaining obstacles to clear are federal orders to develop working plans, expected within a short time, and subsequent federal approval of those plans, Mr. Callahan explained.

Yet, as the work-starting day approaches, after a nearly six-year drive on the part of Gloucester fishermen for a pier in Gloucester harbor, controversy over selection of Five Pound Island as the site for the pier is still seething, with some Gloucester men not yet satisfied.

Campaign Is Still On

A campaign is still being waged to establish the pier at Vincent Cove, a location backed by a group of fishermen headed by Capt. Ben Pine, chiefly noted as an international fishermen's race skipper and master of the largest Gloucester fishing fleet.

Despite objections to Five Pound Island as "fog-bound, inconvenient-by-land, frozen over in winter," state engineers have consistently contended it is the most acceptable and least costly site on which to build.

This opinion does not emanate alone from the public works department under Governor Curley. Rather it dates back to 1931, when the original Gloucester fish pier bill was passed by the Legislature, during the administration of Governor Ely.

Approved in 1931

In the engineer's report of 1931, signed by Francis L. Sellew, and contained in the report of the special recess commission appointed to study the pier proposal, it was stated "the best location for a fish pier would be the Five Pound Island site.

"This conclusion is due, first," it was said, "to the fact that construction here would not interfere materially with the present fish wharves; second, it could be reached by either north or south channel leading to the head of the harbor; third, the location is such that when business warrants, the capacity of the pier can be doubled by constructing an extension to the same; fourth, the location is well protected from storms from all directions."

Answers Ice Objection

Mr. Sellew also answered the "frozen over" objection of some fishermen by saying, "even ice would probably not cause much trouble where practically all the fishing vessels are motorized, and can force their way through ice of considerable thickness."

The engineer in his report discussed individually the three proposed sites, including the one at East Gloucester for which no great demand has developed at this time. Regarding the Vincent Cove site, Mr. Sellew wrote:

"It was found that the Vincent Cove location could be developed as a fish pier site with a pier 300 feet wide, 410 feet long on the southwesterly side, and 460 feet long on the northeasterly side.

Space for 12 Vessels

"This pier would provide space for 12 fishing vessels at once alongside the pier, would provide for a roadway in the center of the pier, and sufficient space would remain on the solid fill portion for the later construction of necessary buildings for handling and storing fish.

"It was estimated that the cost of taking the necessary land would be about $80,000 and the approximate cost of construction would be about $560,000, but this cost might later be increased, if borings indicated any considerable amount of ledge in the proposed berths. It was known that stone ledge was present, but its extent was not known.

Has Considerable Merit

"This location has considerable merit in that it is located practically in the center of the city, but the fact ledge areas are present in the approach channel would probably always limit the use of a pier here to vessels with a draft of less than 16 feet.

"Another objection to this site is that the size of the pier could not be increased without taking valuable adjacent property and even then the resulting layout would not be sufficient."

Regarding the favored Five Pound Island site, Mr. Sellew wrote:

"The Five Pound Island location covers the construction of a pier extending from the mainland at the head of the harbor out to and including Five Pound Island.

Parallels Channels

"A pier in this location would be parallel to the existing channels leading to the head of the harbor, one on the East Gloucester side and one on the main city water front. It would not interfere with the use of either of these channels, and would be located almost entirely on an area where ledge is present.

"The width of the pier would be fixed by the ledge contour, so the berths could be dredged to a depth of 20 feet at mean low water without removing ledge, and the berth on the southerly side of the pier could at a later date, if it was deemed desirable, be dredged to a

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Rideout, Radio Weather Forecaster, Calls Shots for Balance of Winter

Everybody talks about the weather but nobody does anything!

Well, E. B. Rideout does something about it. His colleagues call him "E. B." at WEEI, the Columbia Network's Boston station, where he has been an institution for the past 11 years as radio's only sponsored long-range weather forecaster.

"E. B." sits inconspicuously in his fourteenth floor office in the building, near the Boston Common, communing with the planets. Chiefly from them he is prepared to say with assurance how cold it will be in Montana a week hence, how wet the Mississippi valley will be, how much the country at large is to shiver the rest of the winter.

The 85 per cent accuracy with which Mr. Rideout has forecast weather conditions has made him regarded as a dependable source of reference for transportation companies, for listeners contemplating long motor trips, for city departments, for farmers and others who depend on the weather.

"Born Weather Crank"

The forecaster, who describes himself as having been "born a weather crank" in Cambridge, Mass., on June 21, the longest day of the year, in 1888, the year of the great blizzard, forecast last September's tropical storm on the Atlantic coast when he radiocast, "Look out for a bad blow." Last spring he told the newspapers to "warn" of excessive rains, thus telling in advance of the devastating floods of March in the East.

His forecast that this winter would be less severe than the last three has already been partially sustained. He said December's coldest weather would come between the 9th or 10th and the 16th or 17th and that another cold period would occur between Christmas and New Year's with a warm day or two through the week.

Here are his forecasts for the balance of the winter:

For January

Whitest—Snowfall will be heavier until late January over the central and northern Great Lakes regions and bordering states, thence over central and northern New England.

Wettest—Rainfall will be above normal in same period and heaviest from Mississippi valley states to Atlantic coast.

Driest—Dry weather will prevail meanwhile over western plain states from North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas and westward to the Rocky mountains.

Coldest—Over western plain states, from North Dakota and west to Rocky mountains.

Mildest—Temperatures will run higher from Mississippi valley states eastward.

February and March

From the close of January through February and early March rainfall will run from normal to below normal over practically the entire country. Temperatures will run considerably colder, but not unusual.

There will be no record-breaking cold but the spells will be brief and more severe because of sudden drops.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

REPERTORY—"Life's a Villain," a comedy by Frederic Hughes, featuring Elizabeth Kenerick, Evelyn Dorn and others. Presented by the Federal Theater.

OPERA HOUSE—"Blossom Time," the Romberg operetta based on the life of Franz Schubert, with J. Charles Gilbert, Diana Gaylen, and Roy Cropper. 8:30.

SCHUBERT—"Presenting," new operetta by Cole Porter, with Monty Woolley, Jeanne Aird, Helen Gleason and Ernest Truex. 8:15.

Movies

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Parisian Parade" with Jack Haley and Peter Kelly, 1:30, 3:40, 5:45, 7:50. "The Nine Lives of a Queen" with Merle Tillman. 1, 3, 8:10.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Garden of Allah," with Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 1:20, 4:00, 7:45, 10:30. Also "Come Closer, Folks," Orpheum; 10:15 a. m., both theaters; 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland in "The Charge of the Light Brigade." Fenway: 11:30, 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. Also "Along Came Love," with Charles Starrett and Irene Hervey. Fenway: 8:05 a. m., 1:30, 5:05. Paramount: 8:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

MEMORIAL — "Stowaway," starring Shirley Temple. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

EXETER — "15 Maiden Lane," with Claire Trevor and Cesar Romero. 2:15, 5:05, 7:55. Also "The Devil Is a Sissy," with Freddie Bartholomew and Jackie Cooper. 3:30, 6:10, 9.

MODERN—"Come and Get It," with Edward Arnold, Mady Christians and others. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:35, 8:10. Also "Hideaway Girl," with Martha Raye. 9:30 a. m., 1:30, 6:30, 8:10.

UPTOWN—Irene Dunne in "Theodora Goes Wild." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also Mae West in "She Went Young Man." 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

FINE ARTS—"The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider, 1:30, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:30. All Mickey Mouse show every morning except Sunday, 10, 11 and 12.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conducting. Arthur Fiedler, guest conductor. Olga Averino, soprano, and Gregor Piatigorsky, 'cellist, soloists. 8:15.

Tomorrow

FORD HALL FORUM—Address on "The Working Class Struggle for Freedom," by Congressman Vito Marcantonio. 7:45.

Monday

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "Have We an American School of Painting?" by Thomas Thorne. Hotel Somerset. 2:30.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

METROPOLITAN—"College Holiday," with Jack Benny, George Burns, Gracie Allen and others; Bing Crosby, Xavier Cugat and orchestra. The Yacht Club Boys, in person. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30.

UNIVERSITY — Katherine Hepburn in "A Woman Rebels." 2:15, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Pigskin Jones," with Joe E. Brown. 1:30, 5, 8:40.

TREMONT—Robert Taylor and Wallace Beery in "West Point of Air." 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 5:30, 9:30. Also William Powell in "Escapade." 9 a. m., 12:31, 3:45, 6:40, 10:00.

BOSTON—Laurel and Hardy in "Our Relations." 10:47 a. m., 1:40, 3:40, 7:50, 10:30. Stage: Hollywood Hotel Revue with Bert Bevan, Al Norman and others.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Crime Does Not Pay," "Alias St. Nick," "Damascus and Jerusalem," "Thanks, Mr. Cupid," latest newsreels and other shorts.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

What's Going On in the Arts

"Frederika"

A pleasant excursion back to romantic operetta is provided by the Messrs. Shubert in "Frederika," presented last night before an enthusiastic audience at the Shubert Theater. Franz Lehár wrote the music. An English version by Adrian Ross was given in London six years ago. The present production by Hassard Short, with a book adapted by Edward Eliscu, is now submitted for the first time.

To serve the requirements of romance, it was necessary to take liberties with biography. According to the authors, Frederika Brion sacrificially sent the young Goethe packing in order that he might cultivate his genius at the Court of Weimar, where the Duke wanted only bachelor poets; and eight years later sacrificed herself once more to make him return there. The facts of the Alsatian romance were less idyllic; Goethe after wooing Frederika simply left her, and it was several years later that he went to Weimar. But that would hardly do for operetta, which cannot pretend to be faithful to facts.

The music is very characteristic. Lehár is known in America chiefly for "The Merry Widow" (Donald Brian was present and applauding last night). If the present score marks no advance on the former one it is at all events worthy of it. It is possible that if "Frederika" had been produced 30 years ago we might be saying the same about the "The Merry Widow" if it were now being heard for the first time. Thirty years is a long time. Styles and tastes change. Still, pretty tunes and agreeable harmonies have a perennial appeal. These virtues are plentiful in "Frederika," which without much doubt will be a big success.

Much of this success will be due to the performance. The leads have been given to Dennis King, once of "The Vagabond King" and "The Three Musketeers," and to Helen Gleason, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera. Mr. King has the authoritative style of the veteran. Miss Gleason presents a charming appearance and sings exceptionally well. The comedy is entrusted to Ernest Truex, who, although he looked ill at ease in costume, won his tribute of laughter from the audience. George Trabert sang well as Goethe's friend Weyland, and the other roles were adequately filled.

The production is lavish. The settings by Watson Barratt are elaborate and the costumes designed by William Weaver are luxurious. There is a pretty, if not very expert, ballet of animated statuettes in the second act. The enlarged orchestra, which overflowed into a stage box, played remarkably well under the keen direction of Giuseppe Bamboschek, formerly conductor of the Italian repertory at the Metropolitan Opera.

The piece as it stands is too long, but it should be easily cut. The twentieth-century prologue, which seems to have been designed to let the audeince know who Goethe was, is entirely superfluous. There is much besides that could well be deleted, including some touches of vulgarity which are out of tune with the romantic style. These represent an error of judgment as well as of taste; the kind of people who like romantic operetta do not like shady jokes.

L. A. S.

Boston Symphony Orchestra

For the holiday program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra (Dec. 24 and 26) Dr. Koussevitzky chose Debussy's "Le Martyre de Saint Sébastien" and Dvořák's Cello Concerto. Gregor Piatigorsky was the cellist. The chorus for Debussy's "mystery play" was that of the Cecilia Society; and Olga Averino sang the measures for soprano.

Perhaps Dr. Koussevitzky felt some vague association between the legend of Saint Sebastian and the Christmas season. Debussy's work was last heard in Symphony Hall nearly seven years ago; and that was its first performance in full in Boston. The impression made at that time was not materially modified by a second hearing. We have spoken several times lately of sensational music. This is another example of it. The sensation in this instance is that of being shut in an ill-ventilated room, stuffy with the odor of candles, incense and lilies. It is "The Blessed Damozel" indoors. As soon as the ceremonies are over one dashes instinctively into the open air.

There is something unwholesome about these mixtures of mysticism and sensuality. Wagner was fond of them. "Parsifal" is a supreme example. "Le Martyre" is a Debussyan "Parsifal"; to paraphrase George Moore, holy water in a French wine cask.

Would the piece make a better impression with the stage action? Possibly, but it is doubtful. More likely these things are a matter of temperament. To enjoy musical works in which an honest emotion is as impossible as a simple triad, one probably needs a taste for the decadent.

The performance was excellent. Dr. Koussevitzky lavished care on it, and the players and singers responded eagerly. So far as memory can be trusted, the chorus did rather better than on the former occasion. Mme. Averino, though not in her best voice, sang with her customary musical intelligence.

The Dvořák Cello Concerto had been absent so long from Boston Symphony programs as to be essentially a novelty. It was last played at these concerts nearly 20 years ago. Revived, it proved to be tuneful and conventional; of interest chiefly as a vehicle for the virtuosity and the superb art of Mr. Piatigorsky.

L. A. S.

Sergei Rachmaninoff
Who Will Play His Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini With the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Friday and Saturday

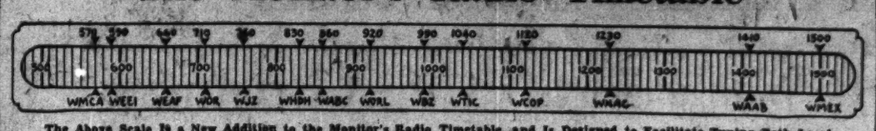
Relief Rolls Ease In New Hampshire Under Federal Aid

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 26—Nearly $20,000,000 of federal allocations under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935 and 1936 were made to New Hampshire on Dec. 1, according to Eugene E. Reed, state director for the National Emergency Council.

Of the $19,820,693 in allocations, $18,061,844 had been obligated and $15,796,203 expended as of the same date. Approximately 12,000 persons were employed on projects under the program, of which 10,200 or 85 per cent were from relief rolls.

Expenditures were: bureau of entomology, plant quarantine and the forest service, $332,175; bureau of public roads, $1,251,002; Civilian Conservation Corps, $4,003,660; Federal Emergency Relief Administration, $1,337,[illegible]; Public Works Administration, $620,415; Resettlement Administration, $371,345; Works Progress Administration, $6,121,973, and all others, including the Departments of Labor and the Treasury, $262,132. Unexpended balances remained to the amount of $4,024,490.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is a New Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Alma Schirmer, pianist	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sports reports; records
5:15 Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Happy Jack, songs	"Mystery Club Scheme," drama	Sports reports; records
5:30 "Drama of the Skies"	Harold Stern's Orchestra	Kaltenmeyer's Kindergarten;	Sports reports; records
5:45 Elon Boyd, quartet	Harold Stern's Orchestra	children's program	Sports reports; records
6:00 News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 Al Roth's Orchestra	"Concert Hall"	"Listen to Alice"; soloist	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sports briefs	"Musical Roundup"; recording	Dinner concert
6:45 Saturday Night Swing Club;	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports
7:00 soloists; orchestra	Message of Israel: address, Dr.	Jimmy Kemper, songs	Colonial News Service
7:15 Sportcast, Ted Husing	William Kilpatrick	Hampton Institute Singers	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:30 Band concert; Edward d'Anna, conductor; legend	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Gene Slate's Job Problems," dramatic sketch	"Invitation to the Waltz"
7:45	Uncle Jim's Question Bee		Sam Robbins's Orchestra
8:00 "Salute" program	Ed Wynn; Crumit and Sanderson; orchestra	Saturday Night Party, variety, with Lanny Ross;	"Benay Venuta's Program";
8:15 "America Dances"; record	Meredith Willson's Orchestra;	Tom Howard; Jane Pickens;	vocal soloists; Charioteers
8:30 Revue: Ed Thorgerson; vocalists; Kay Kyser's Orch.	vocal group; soloists	soloists; Grofe's Orchestra	Quartet; Embassy Trio,
8:45			vocal ensemble; orchestra
9:00 Floyd Gibbons; Don Cossacks; Ruth Breton; orch.	National Barn Dance: "Vic	"Snow Village" sketch	"The Situation in China"
9:15 World Theater of the Air	and Sade"; Henry Burr;	"Snow Village" sketch	Ray Starita's Orchestra
9:30 World Theater of the Air	vocal trio; Hot Shots; male	"Chateau"; Smith Ballew; Ed-	"Gypsy Rhapsody"
9:45 World Theater of the Air	trio; Uncle Ezra	ward Everett Horton; guest	George Harris's Orchestra
10:00 "Your Hit Parade"; Edith	Choristers; male choir	soloists; comedy features;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
10:15 Dick and Buddy Clark;	Choristers; male choir	chorus and orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
10:30 trio; Harry Salter's Orches-	Mario Braggiotti's Orchestra;	Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah	Henry Biagini's Orchestra
10:45 tra	Mario Braggiotti's Orchestra	Plantation; music	Henry Biagini's Orchestra
11:00 Rideout's forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	George Hamilton's Orchestra
11:15 Benny Goodman's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Bruins-Toronto report	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:30 George Olsen's Orchestra	Rita Rio and her orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:45 George Olsen's Orchestra	Rita Rio and her orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00 Old South Church service	Radio City Symphony Orches-	Natural science dramatiza-	Colonial News Service
12:15 Hawaiian orchestra	Southernaires: quartet	tions: orchestra	"Three Quarter Time"
12:30 Salt Lake City choir and	Southernaires: quartet	"Jolly Time Bill"; music	Italian string orchestra and
12:45 organ recital	tra; vocal soloists	Yankee News Service	vocal soloists
1:00 Long-range weather report	Radio City Symphony Orches-	Question Box; talk; music	Lutheran Hour; talk; music
1:15 Piano Club program	tra; vocal soloists	Question Box; talk; music	Lutheran Hour; talk; music
1:30 Ray Rakov's Orchestra; so-	Relay from Sweden	Melody Matinee; soloists;	"Music in Many Moods";
1:45 loists; vocal trio	Relay from Sweden	quartet; orchestra	Italian soloists; orchestra
2:00 "Music of the Theater";	Magic Key: John McCormack;	"Beneath the Surface"; talk;	Mystery dramatic sketch
2:15 Howard Barlow's Orchestra	Oliver Wakefield; Richard	Landt Trio and White	Frank Dailey's Orchestra
2:30 and vocal soloists	Himber's Orchestra; Moscow	"Thatcher Colt Mysteries";	"Men of Destiny"; sketch
2:45 LaPrade travelogue; organ	Choir; orchestra	dramatic sketch	"Men of Destiny"; sketch
3:00 New York Philharmonic-	"Your English"	Metropolitan Opera Auditions:	"Concert of Singing Stars";
3:15 Symphony Orchestra, John	"Captain Diamond"; sketch	soloists; orchestra	vocalists and organist
3:30 Barbirolli, conductor;	"Captain Diamond"; sketch	"Grand Hotel"; sketch	"Symphonietta"; recording
3:45 Josef Hofmann, pianist	Studio programs	"Grand Hotel"; sketch	Charles Wallace's Orchestra
4:00 Deems Taylor, comment'r	Talk, Dr. Harry Emerson	Adrian O'Brien: organ	Walter Smith's Band
4:15 New York Philharmonic-	Fosdick; male quartet	"Jolly Time Bill"	Walter Smith's Band
4:30 Symphony Orchestra, John	"Bible Stories"; sketch	Cicadia Zagnas, soprano;	"Gypsy Rhapsody"
4:45 Barbirolli, conductor	"Bible Stories"; sketch	organist and violinist	"Gypsy Rhapsody"
5:00 "Your Unseen Friend";	"We the People"; informal	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
5:15 a dramatization and music	discussion; orchestra	Koestner's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
5:30 Guy Lombardo and his Royal	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd;	"Smiling" Ed McConnell;	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:45 Canadians; soloist	Don Voorhees's Orchestra	organ; chorus; orchestra	"Kathleen Mavourneen"
6:00 Joe Penner, comedian; Jimmy	Evening Journal; reports	Christmas program	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
6:15 Grier and his orchestra	"Moonlight Serenaders"	Talk by Rev. J. M. Gillis	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
6:30 Rapinoff's Orchestra; Vir-	"Moments You Never Forget"	Yankee News Service	Colonial Playhouse presents
6:45 ginia Rea; Jan Peerce	"Moments You Never Forget"	Variety program	"Kathleen Mavourneen"
7:00 Newsy musical program	Helen Traubel, soprano; con-	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;	Colonial News Service
7:15 Musical program	cert orchestra	Phil Harris's Orchestra	"Symphonic Hour"; classical
7:30 Phil Baker's Show; soloists;	Robert Ripley; features; Har-	Fireside Recital; vocalists	recorded concert
7:45 Hal Kemp's Orchestra	riet Hilliard; orchestra	"Sunset Dreams"; vocalists	Cosmopolitan Quintet
8:00 Nelson Eddy; Nadine Conner;	Musical Comedy Revue: H.	"Do You Want to Be an	"Music for Today"; Morton
8:15 Fasternack Orchestra	Leopold Spitalny's Orchestra	Actor?"; amateur theatricals	Gould; vocalist
8:30 Eddie Canter; Parkyakakas;	"Dreams of Long Ago"; song	"Do You Want to Be an	"Jewels of the Madonna"; so-
8:45 soloists; orchestra	dramatizations	Actor?"; amateur theatricals	loists; concert orchestra
9:00 Sunday Evening Hour:	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	Organ recital, Francis Cronin
9:15 Lauritz Melchior, tenor;	Paul Whiteman's Musical Va-	soloists; trio; orchestra	Organ recital, Francis Cronin
9:30 symphony orchestra; Jose	rieties: Bob Lawrence; Ra-	American Album of Familiar	Pop concert: Osborne's Orch.
9:45 Iturbi, conductor	mona; King's Men; sketch	Music: soloists; orchestra	Pop concert: Osborne's Orch.
10:00 "Community Sing"; Milton	Edwin C. Hill, comment;	Symphony Orchestra, Erno	"Let's Visit"; informal micro-
10:15 Berle; Wendell Hall; Jones	Harry Sosnik's Orchestra	Rapee, conductor; Enzo	phone interviews
10:30 and Hare	"Romance of '76"; American	Pinza, bass-baritone; Risë	Leo Reisman's Orchestra
10:45 Blue Flames, quartet	Revolution drama	Stelle Rethberg, soprano	Leo Reisman's Orchestra

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air"; guest soloists; soloists; orchestra.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
1:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; soloists; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Words and Music"; string ensemble; soloists.
2:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Personal Column of the Air."
3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Pros and Cons of Co-Education"; discussion by Bucknell, Mount Holyoke and Colgate students; glee club.
4:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Phil Spitalny's girls' orchestra and soloists.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Herrick, baritone; Hazel Glenn, soprano.

'The Monitor Views the News'

1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; Ted Weems and his orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "Bambi"; Mark Warnow's Orch.
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Horace Heidt's Brigadiers; soloists; orch.
8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Crooks, tenor; Margaret Speaks, soprano; chorus; orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Melodiana"; Oliver Smith, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels; Gus Van; soloists; end men; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Radio Theater; Herbert Marshall and Madeleine Carroll in Noel Coward's "Cavalcade."
9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; sketch.
9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Rendezvous"; symphonic and choral music; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Pearl, comedian; Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Himber and his orchestra; Alec Templeton; Pat O'Malley.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Christmas party in Chicago NBC studio.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.
10:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Music Is My Hobby"; recital by Milton J. Cross and wife.
10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "What Do You Think?"; experimental forum on controversial subject, from Chicago.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Forum address.
12:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms"; Fisk Jubilee Singers, Negro choir.

New Air Facilities Are Recommended In New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 26—A preliminary report made up the New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission by its advisory committee on air transportation recommends the development of airports and landing fields in 27 locations in various sections of the State.

The committee suggests improvement of many present airports, landing fields, and emergency landing areas and the construction of new ones to serve additional centers of population and recreational areas.

It also calls for hard-surface runways, widening and lengthening of landing strips, field lighting installations, markers atop prominent buildings, and the removal of obstructions.

As a safety precaution it is recommended that fences be placed partially or completely around landing fields.

Pier

(Continued from Page 9)

depth of 25 feet at mean low water by removing a small amount of ledge at an estimated cost of $25,000.

Could Deepen Channel

"It would also be possible, based on such information as is available, at a later date to dredge a channel 25 feet deep at mean low water, extending from the pier to deep water in the harbor, without removing any ledge other than that referred to. The dimensions of the pier proposed in this location are, width, 520 feet, and length, 750 feet. The location is such that the length of the pier can be doubled at a later date, if desired, at a less cost per square foot than that estimated for the initial project.

"The estimated cost of acquiring the land for this site is $26,000, and the estimated cost of the pier, including road ways, drains and water supply pipes, is $683,000. . . .

Comparison of Cost

"A comparison of the estimated cost of developing the Vincent Cove site as against the Five Pound island location shows that the total cost for the property and construction of the Five Pound island site would be about $49,000 greater, but it would accommodate more vessels, and the area available for development on the pier would be more than three times as large as the Vincent cove location. The Five Pound island site also provides better channel connections to deep water in the harbor.

"The estimates of costs for all sites reported upon provide for dredging the berths to a depth of 20 feet at mean low water, and entrance channels to a depth of 16 feet, except that on the southerly side of the pier proposed for the Five Pound island site the estimate provides for a channel 20 feet deep, extending to the 20-foot contour in the harbor.

Reason for Change

This change was due to the fact that a large amount of fill would be required for this pier, and it could best be secured by deepening the channel. The added depth in this channel would also permit the entrance of vessels of deeper draft to the south side of the pier.

Thus a perusal of the 1931 report shows the present much-criticized public works commissioner, Mr. Callahan, has a pre-Callahan administration opinion to support his selection of Five Pound island. Mr. Callahan in 1931 was not a member of the public works commission which recommended Five Pound island to the Legislature.

Allocation of Payments

The difference between the cost under the 1931 plan and the present $1,200,000 cost was explained by Mr. Callahan as being the appropriation for a storage plant, including quick-freezing apparatus, facilities for handling the fish and construction of stores on the pier, all of which were eliminated from the original plan.

Under the 1931 plan, the city of Gloucester was to construct the storage plant and other buildings at a cost of $300,000. This required municipal expenditure blocked construction of the pier until now.

Under the present plan, the state will pay $660,000; the Federal Government, $540,000, and Gloucester, $100,000. The pier will be operated by a municipally-controlled corporation, which will pay $20,000 rent to the State for use of the pier.

6,000,000 Since 1930.

The population of the United States has increased by approximately a million persons a year since 1930.

Art Notes

New Motion Pictures

The 1936 motion picture went into its final strides over the Christmas holiday, and, to judge from the five movies participating in the year's swan song, the year ends "not with a bang but a whimper." Actually, the only two entertainment features at Boston's film houses on which we can bestow an accolade are the color of "The Garden of Allah" and the brilliant pantomime of Jimmy Savo. And Mr. Savo is not a screen, but a stage attraction.

Regardless of what United Artists may say on the subject, technicolor is still the hero of the motion picture in "The Garden of Allah," which opened Thursday at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters. Here is no kaleidoscope of flaming hues, but a tapestry of rich pigments — deep blues, soft browns and buffs, gentle creamish colors set off now and then by a bright turban, a basket full of fruit, a shawl or a uniform. But Robert Hichens's romance about a Trappist monk who temporarily forsook his vows for the love of a beautiful woman is so tedious and dated that not even technicolor can save it.

The screen play is occasionally well written, the film itself technically superb, and the cast includes such competent actors as Charles Boyer, C. Aubrey Smith, Basil Rathbone, Joseph Schildkraut (who gives the film its only touch of humor), Tilly Losch and John Carradine. The story just never comes to life. Marlene Dietrich is beautibully vacuous as Domini, giving unlimited play to her two poses—the startled fawn and the drooping blossom.

"Come Closer, Folks," the companion film starring James Dunn and Marian Marsh, is palatable if you enjoy a barrage of chatter shouted by sidewalk spielers for an hour or so. There is also a new Silly Symphony, "Toby Tortoise Returns."

The pantomime of Mr. Savo, who heads the stage show at Keith Boston, probably has no equal on vaudeville or musical comedy stages today. The small comedian wears his usual ill-fitting costume and performs his typical absurdities much to everybody's delight. Sybil Bowan's imitations also deserve mention. "Our Relations," the new Laurel and Hardy gag fest, doubles the pair by giving each a twin brother in a slapstick mistaken identity farce which is funny but not hilarious.

And so to the Metropolitan Theater, where Jack Benny, Burns and Allen, Martha Raye, Mary Boland, Marsha Hunt, Eleanore Whitney, Lief Erikson, Johnny Downes, Ben Blue and Etienne Girardot arrived yesterday in "College Holiday." We mention these players because they all contribute more or less notably to the general goings on. If films were measured by daffiness, this froth about the havoc made by a trio of pseudo-neo-classicists with ideas about young love who import a contingent of college youth (Hollywood model) for their experiment would certainly receive the engraved aluminum button. The film is technically smooth, the songs pleasant and the comic minuet by George, Gracie and Mr. Blue (who should go places) is funny enough for the record. If you like a vacation from reason, set to music, "College Holiday" should make your holiday brighter. The stage show features the Yacht Club Boys and Xavier Cugat, whose orchestra specializes in Latin rhythms.

"Along Came Love," the new comedy romance at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, is so slight that a summer zephyr would probably waft it right out of the theater. Girl from the basement meets boy (who happens to be a medical student) from Park avenue, loses him for a reel or so and finally . . . yes. The only excuse for "Along Came Love" is that it occasions the return of that splendid actor, H. B. Warner. The companion film is "The Charge of the Light Brigade," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. The brutality to horses entailed in making this film completely offsets any values, spectacular or otherwise, which it may have.

J. D. B.

Hotel Men to Talk On Proposed Laws

Support of a Federal travel bureau bill to be introduced into Congress after the first of the year, will be one of several subjects to be discussed by the Massachusetts Hotel Association at its meeting Monday at Riverbank Court Hotel, Cambridge. Manager William N. Davis, will be host.

The bill calls for establishment of a bureau in Washington which would advertise and publicize the natural resources of the United States and invite people of other countries to travel here. Glenwood J. Sherrard, president of the state hotel association, and president and managing director of the Parker House, the Bellevue and Somerset in Boston, who is chairman of the National Travel Committee of the American Hotel Association, will lead the discussion.

He says that practically every European country has governmental agencies which, in the aggregate, spend millions of dollars yearly advertising the beauties of their respective sections, while the United States officially does not allot one penny for this purpose. A similar bill passed the House of Representatives last year, but by a short margin failed in the Senate. It has the support of the American Hotel Association.

State legislative matters also are on the agenda and will be discussed by the hotel men from the Berkshires to Cape Cod. The question of expanding the protective system, that is said to have worked well in Boston hotels, is listed for discussion. Thirty-three offenders are now serving a total of 36 years in prison as a result of Boston's hotel protective group activities this past year.

Does Your Advertising Contact America's *Greatest Business?*

ONE OUT OF EVERY FOUR PERSONS in the United States is engaged in Education—America's Greatest Business. The vast Educational Market has four great classes of buyers: Teachers, Pupils, Parents, School Officials. The key to this four-fold market is the teacher. She influences the thought and habits of the 33 children (average) in her charge. Her word bears weight with the parents of her pupils in their 20 or so homes. And, the classroom teacher, through actual daily association with the children, knows what is needed in school supplies and equipment. Her desires crystallize into purchase orders. If you want to sell, go to school; if you want to sell through the school, make your approach through the teacher.

Take the Direct Way to "The Market of Millions"

The leading magazine for classroom teachers is THE INSTRUCTOR. It excels in size, circulation, character of contents, and value to teachers. It is a teaching tool for use in the classroom. Its mission is to help the elementary teacher in her daily work, i. e., to supply lesson plans and projects, to explain new teaching methods and devices, and to furnish an abundance of the best teaching material obtainable. More than 90% of its readers are women.

Probably no magazine delivers more value and volume for one small advertising cost. Your advertising message in THE INSTRUCTOR can be designed to reach, through the teacher, any or all of the four divisions of the Educational Market. Many national advertisers have learned that the way of least resistance to the parent and home market is through the child, for he can get what every advertiser wants—the undivided attention of an adult audience. When your message goes home via the teacher and the child, it contacts this important mass market under the most favorable circumstances.

Manufacturers of school supplies and equipment, foods, toilet articles . . book publishers . . railroads, steamship lines, bus lines, travel agencies . . virtually all advertisers of worthy products or services find THE INSTRUCTOR an economical and effective route to this market of millions. For further information address either the home office or branch offices below.

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Advertisers say:

"We reach not only the teachers but, through them, their pupils, who are in their most impressionable and 'advertiseable' age!"

"Extremely gratified with the number and high character of inquiries produced!"

"For 16 years we have found THE INSTRUCTOR always heads the list in the ratio of results to dollars expended."

THE INSTRUCTOR

The Magazine of Schoolroom Activities for Elementary Teachers

The Autobiography of a True Gypsy

GYPSY FIDDLER

by "Petulengro"

You, and friends on your gift list, will delight in this story of an untrammelled individualist whose activities range from fiddling at country fairs to conducting prominent London orchestras. Packed with movement, color and adventure. The author was born in a caravan. His childhood was spent rambling over the English countryside. He is no stranger to the jungles of the Amazon, the Australian bush country, or the gold fields of South Africa. "A grand book of picaresque adventure," says the London Times. Illustrated. $2.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-360 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Boston to Join New Network Of Mutual Broadcast System; Opportunity for New Singer

Behind the Microphone

A local radio artist, Miss Clotilda Zappala, will receive her network opportunity, and Boston will become a member city on a third national network on Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 10:30 p. m., as Station WAAB relays the dedicatory national program of the Mutual Broadcasting System. Boston's portion of the program will occur when the new network begins a "roll call" of the talent from the cities on its system.

Miss Zappala, a young Italian artist, came quietly to the Yankee Network studios several months ago, asked for an audition, and was put on the staff when the audition listeners realized that they "had something" in this young artist. From that inauspicious beginning she has built an excellent local reputation, and now seems headed for the ambition which she had in mind, to be a network star.

♪ ♪ ♪

Rhode Island and Connecticut listeners are preparing for change over of network affiliations when Stations WEAN, Providence, and WICC, Bridgeport, join the NBC-Blue network on Jan. 1. They will thus be member stations in New England with WBZ and WBZA.

New Hampshire listeners to WFEA, Manchester, who have been hearing Columbia programs, will be served NBC programs sometime during the first of the year when that station changes hookups. Farther north, Station WLNH, Laconia, N. H., formerly with the Inter-City Group, will join the new national Mutual Broadcasting System.

♪ ♪ ♪

Victor Moore, who as "Vice-President Throttlebottom" brought publicity to that "forgotten man" role in our government, and Helen Broderick, stage and movie actress of the casual and acid humor, will be permanent stars in the changed-over "Twin Stars" period, beginning Jan. 1. Buddy Rogers and his orchestra will supply the music. The debut is scheduled for the NBC-Blue network at 10 p. m., New Year's Day.

♪ ♪ ♪

Radio City is now exceeded only by Mt. Vernon, Washington's homestead in Virginia, as the most popular point of interest in the country to which admissions are charged.

In the first 11 months of 1936 Radio City has entertained 497,399 persons. When figures based on December's attendance are added, the yearly total should reach at least 522,000 visitors. Mt. Vernon was visited by 512,024 persons in 1935, and figures are not ready for this year. In New York, the Empire State building follows Radio City in attendance with 318,450 admissions for the first 11 months and the Statue of Liberty is third with 290,874 admissions in 11 months.

♪ ♪ ♪

The following are some program listings worth a listener's attention on Monday:

American Institute of Science lecture, NBC-Red network, 12:30 p. m., Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Astronomical Observatory, on "Broadcasting From Antares." Tune WEAF.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, WEEI, 2:30 p. m., with discussions on the general subject of "The Science Youth Movement."

Leslie Howard, NBC-Blue network, 2:30 p. m., to speak on "Shakespeare and the Theater Today," before the English Speaking Union, Chicago.

"Modern Masters," CBS network, 3:30 p. m., offering all-Schoenberg program by Mme. Lydia Hoffman-Behrendt, pianist.

"Pros and Cons of Co-Education," WBZ, 4 p. m., discussion by Bucknell, Mount Holyoke and Colgate students.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, NBC-Red network, 7:30 p. m., E. G. Conklin, Princeton professor, principal speaker on "Science and Human Welfare."

"Bambi," WBZ, 8 p. m., in which "Bambi" tactfully intervenes when a wealthy Park avenue matron and her protégé show an uncommon interest in her husband, Jarvis.

Richard Crooks, tenor, WNAC, 8:30 p. m., with Margaret Speaks, soprano, mixed chorus and concert orchestra.

"Radio Theater," WEEI, 9 p. m., to offer Noel Coward's "Cavalcade," with Herbert Marshall and Madeleine Carroll.

Richard Hilmer's Orchestra, WNAC, 9:30 p. m., with Alec Templeton, blind pianist, and Pat O'Malley, comedian, as guests.

"What Do You Think?" WEEI, 10:30 p. m., controversial forum to discuss "Should Professors Be Active in Politics?"

Farewell to trailer expedition, WBZ, 11:15 p. m., in which Hans Adamson of the Natural History Museum, New York, bids farewell to Phil Plant, wealthy sportsman, and wife, departing on trailer expedition into the African veldt.

The NBC studios in Hollywood adjoin the RKO lot. It is a simple matter for stars under contract for both movies and the radio to go from studio to studio with a minimum of difficulty.

♪ ♪ ♪

Another "old-timer" in radio, the Greater Minstrels, Mondays, WBZ, at 9 o'clock, are scheduled to leave the network within two weeks, it is learned. A nine-year-old program, it joins the Gypsies in radio's limbo and leaves only the Friday evening hour, which is to be vacated shortly by Jessica Dragonette, as one of the few old radio programs retaining its original form.

♪ ♪ ♪

Forecasts being more or less in style at this season, Donald Flamm, president of Inter-City network, offers the following: "1937," he says, "will be the greatest year in radio. Greater use of spot pickups, more programs of the human interest type and more diversification will mark the broadcaster's contribution to a new radio year!" A. D. H.

Tax

(Continued from Page 9)

the people of Boston that we are trying to establish economy here at 'The Hall' and to bring taxes down. Therefore we should pass the Mayor's order."

"The $25 tax limit," Councilor Brackman agreed, "is a step in the right direction to force the City Council to bring down taxes and show Beacon Hill that we can run our affairs down at City Hall without interference."

Mansfield Blamed in Part

Councilor Norton, long an outspoken critic of the council and supporter of tax reduction, feels that Mayor Mansfield, as well as the council, is responsible for the long delay in putting a consolidation plan into operation.

"Mayor Mansfield," he asserted, "has been merely bluffing about his reorganization plan. If the Mayor had wanted to put this plan through, he could have done so. Mayor Mansfield controls every one of the 22 seats in the council. It is his failure, as well as the council's, that the reorganization plan has been scrapped.

"This doesn't alter the fact," he concluded, "that the people have at last spoken with an overwhelming demand for economy through this $25 tax limit referendum. It has long been time for the City Council to act and I anticipate that they will do so soon."

Hudson Sales Exceed 100,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail sales of Hudson Motor Car Co. in the United States for 1936 passed the 100,000 mark on Dec. 17, W. R. Tracy, vice-president, said. This compares with a total of 78,745 units sold in the full year 1935.

DIAMONDS

There can be no finer gift than a beautiful diamond in a platinum or yellow gold setting. See the new fascinating designs.

from $100 up

The E.B. Horn Co

429 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON

Jewelers for 97 Years

SALE of evening slippers & bags

reductions of 20% and more

Just in time to make your New Year's Eve a bit gayer - a sale of over 3500 pairs of beautiful evening slippers in a very wide variety of styles. Everything from the popular moderate heel to exquisite high heeled models . . . in gold or silver kid, satin, crepes, brocades etc. Prices range from $7.95 up . . . there are even a few unusual creations at $15.95 and $17.95. For the young lady in her teens or twenties there's a smart, youthful collection of evening footwear in our Youthful Fashion Departments at $5.95 to $7.95. And to complement your slippers, an exquisite group of evening bags at 25% reductions.

THAYER McNEIL

47 Temple Place, BOSTON — Coolidge Corner, BROOKLINE

414 Boylston Street, BOSTON — Wellesley Square, WELLESLEY

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Well, your actual Christmas shopping may have been over days ago, but now come the after-effects. Because, surely like the rest of us, you got through the day very nicely, and then suddenly realised that little Ella had come through with no less than five pairs of roller skates, little Wilbur-force's sled was yards too short for him and what gave Aunt Emma the idea that you wore a 9 slipper in the first place! All of which means that you must shortly trek back into town for "exchange purposes." And well do we know all about this exchange business, for we'll never forget the afternoon we spent in a specialty shop, picking out $15 worth of handkerchiefs (we'd looked at so much stuff that we finally got to the point where hankies seemed the only thing we'd even consider) in exchange for a "Dance Set" we deemed pretty useless! And while you're in town you can look around a bit . . . just to see how you can use your gift bonds, and spend Uncle Cuthbert's check. (Not that you hadn't already spent it, in your mind, before it arrived!) But in the meantime we'll do our best to help you; spending other people's money being one of our most enjoyable hobbies.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Lowboy You've Been Waiting For

How about getting that lowboy you've been wanting for so long? Maybe it's even paid you to wait, because we saw a beauty in the Sheraton Shop for only $19.95. An authentic copy of a museum piece they tell us. Naturally this price is a special and isn't going to last forever. And incidentally the piece could be used for a dressing table, a console, or a kneehole desk for that matter. Five drawers.

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There's Everything In This Sewing Box

A nice, spacious sewing box for your own room might not be a bad buy, either. Especially if it's one of those bronze kid ones at Stearns' that comes equipped with a pin-cushion, emery, needle book and plenty of places to hold the gadgets you've been acquiring for many years. Lined with satin. $8.50. Smaller sizes for $2.50.

♪ ♪ ♪

Length and Breadth In These Nighties

Do you like tailored nighties? And do you like the idea of long sleeves? Then you'll like these nighties at Filene's . . . because they're long sleeved, and tailored. Full sleeves that come into a narrow banded cuff, a turn-down collar, with a little tab front, belted, and nice and long, $7.95. And that reminds us, Filene's has an innovation in the way of a gown that comes in three lengths. Of course we know stockings do, but a nightie that's so very accommodating is something new to us. And why not . . . in fact, it's a sensible idea. For instance, size 34 is 52 inches long. Sizes 36 and 38 are 54 inches long, and size 40 is something like 56 inches long! See the advantage in having actual length as well as breadth? The day we saw them they were on sale in the Underwear Shop on the third floor at Filene's. But it seems that it was a special sale for $2.25, and going like the proverbial hot-cake. In a good grade of satin, trimmed with imported lace. But for the truly luxurious "sleeper" we recommend the form-fitting soft velvet gown. With wide shoulder straps that have little catalin ovals sewed onto them, just as some of your evening gowns have had during the past season. Washable, too. (Just the type of thing Jalma delights in washing.) The height of luxury for $10.95. And with a slip it can be worn as a smart hostess gown. In shell pink.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mickey Mouse Watch For Little Ella

In place of one of those pairs of roller skates little Ella might appreciate a Mickey Mouse watch. One on which Mickey does his best to cavort about the face, what with moving his hands as he goes about his job of telling the time. It's an Ingersoll so you can depend on it for accuracy, and a good long life. Unless Ella takes it upon herself to get rough! For $2.95 at White's.

♪ ♪ ♪

A Skating Skirt That Makes an Appeal

What's a Christmas check for . . . if it isn't to buy something that you might not have bought out of your own allowance! That's why we suggest this skating skirt from Jordan's. Especially if you can really go dramatic on ice. It's velveteen, with enough of a flare so that it shows the brilliant lining as you skim along. The black skirt has a red or green lining, the brown an orange, and the green has the same lining. It costs $5.95, and would be striking with a white Tyrolean sweater. Others cost up to $16.95. But there's no reason why you won't be thrilled to own this one.

♪ ♪ ♪

Reading While You Work Made Easy

Women who like to knit and read at the same time (there are people who manage it!) will appreciate the Ponten reading stand that Jordan sells. Because, being adjustable, it'll fit in almost anywhere . . . regardless of whether you're reading in bed or in a chair . . . and it'll hold the book or paper right where you want it while you knit merrily away. However, you really don't have to know how to knit to enjoy this gadget. All you'll have to do is just plain read! It comes finished in walnut, a couple shades of green, orchid, ivory or rose. For $3.50. Or perhaps you'd like it with a little well-focused lamp right with it. It's yours for something like $2.50 extra. Now all we want is something that will turn the pages for us! J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature)

Bird Banding

Courtesy of United States Bureau of Biological Survey

Tagging Duck for Future Identification

F. C. Lincoln, in Charge of Wild-Life Investigators, Is Seen Spreading the Duck Foot to Show the Webbing

Red Yule Lights Make Trains Stop

By the Associated Press

Charlemont, Mass., Dec. 26

When it's Christmas time, Mrs. Frank Cook does the conventional thing, and puts appropriate Yule decorations on her house beside the railroad tracks here.

When an engineer sees a red light she, too, does the conventional thing, and stops the train.

Consequently, every eastbound train that passed through this village Christmas Eve came to a sudden, jarring stop, with showers of sparks flying from screaming brakes, because Mrs. Cook's Christmas decorations consisted of several bright red lights on the front of her house.

Railroad men finally conferred with Mrs. Cook, who willingly agreed to change the color scheme of the illumination.

Maine Developing More Outdoor Fun For Visitors in 1937

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 26 (AP)—Plans for developing new recreational facilities were afoot today as the Maine development commission reported a $100,000,000 recreational industry in 1936—largest in the State's history.

Everett Greaton, executive secretary, said attention would be given next year to the development of yachting, mountain climbing and salt-water fishing. The Winter Sports Association, Mr. Greaton said, was devoting much energy toward development of ski trails and other types of winter sports facilities.

Equestrianism, another form of sport developed during the year, gained headway, the commission said, by construction of 1500 miles of bridle trails in every county of the State. Mr. Greaton said money spent for agricultural advertising resulted in a "surprising demand" for Maine foodstuffs.

Laborites Lose Power In Winnipeg Elections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—The so-called Labor party, which has dominated numerically Winnipeg's city council for the last two years, will be in the minority in the 1937 council as a result of the annual municipal elections.

The Labor group lost the mayoralty and two seats on the council, reducing its membership to seven. The non-Labor members will number 12. The Labor Mayor, John Queen, actually led his four opponents by a large majority on the first count, but on the subsequent counts under the proportional representation system of balloting, Dr. F. E. Warriner was declared elected.

The Communist group made a gain, electing a candidate to the school board. This group now has two members on the school board and two members on the council.

1937

ANNUAL SALE of FINE FURS at 10% to 20% price reductions

Wholesale costs of skins are higher, are still advancing and will continue to advance. BUY NOW.

CUSTOM MADE PERSIAN LAMB COATS (specially priced) $395. up

OUR PRICES ARE REASONABLE OUR FURS DEPENDABLE

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376 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

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Austria Lowers Price of Staples To Halt Unrest

VIENNA, Dec. 24 (AP)—A cut ordered by the Austrian Cabinet in milk, sugar and coffee prices, although only a matter of a few cents, was hailed yesterday as the first step in the administration's new social policy.

The cut was an initial effort to combat a number of Austria's problems:

1. The high cost of living;
2. Poverty, which has been reflected in an increase in suicides and begging;
3. Workers' unrest;
4. Devaluation in other countries—a step which Austria hopes to avoid.

Low Living Standard

The conservative newspaper Wiener Neueste Nachrichten, commenting on the price reductions, said:

"The Austrian population's living standard still is so depressed that every further sinking in it . . . could produce only serious social crises."

Food supplies apparently are adequate, but many persons are able to afford only the barest necessities—cheap sausage and potatoes.

272,768 on Relief

At the same time as the Austrian Cabinet ordered the cut in milk, sugar and coffee prices, figures were published showing Austria has 272,768 persons on the dole, an increase of 15,700 since Nov. 30.

To alleviate conditions, the Government has projected a "three-year plan for economic and social reconstruction."

The plan has four parts, of which combatting unemployment is the most important. The others deal with bettering—or at least preventing deterioration—of the position of war victims, aged and state pensioners.

Aid for Workers

Since the 1934 "civil war," when the Socialists were downed in Vienna and the authrity administration put in the saddle, Austria has had no major outburst among workers and the broadness of the three-year scheme is seen as designed to affect all possible trouble spots.

To help the unemployed, the expenditure of 121,000,000 schillings ($22,506,000) is proposed in the new budget for a work creation program. This is 26,500,000 schillings ($4,929,000) more than in the current year.

Going away?

YOU MAY NEED

HOTELS • EXPRESS
AUTO RENTING
MOVERS
RAILROADS
TAXICAB SERVICE
BUS LINES

Bird Hunting With Binoculars Both a Sport and an Education

Binoculars have taken the place of the gun, and at hundreds of points across the country, a growing army of men and women, eager to understand nature and to enjoy wild-life intelligently, are adopting aluminum leg bands as their "ammunition" in an advance on feathered friends. More than 2,300,000 birds have been "banded" by these enthusiasts who are co-operating with the Government in its researches into the habits of wild life.

The banding itself is quite simple and humane. Birds are caught in traps, carefully designed for safety, placed in shrubbery, fields, or other suitable locations. Most of the traps are made of wire mesh, although ingenious and complicated contrivances are used by ambitious banders to catch such fox-wise species as chimney swifts. Only tested traps are used, and they are attended constantly by the bander.

Sea Birds Simpler

Banding sea bird colonies is simpler—if one doesn't mind physical effort. It is only necessary to bend down and pick the young Terns or Gulls out of the grass. But when 20,000 of them are banded by one person in a year the back does a lot of bending.

As soon as a bird is caught, a light aluminum band is clasped around its leg, the size of the band depending upon the size of the bird. A typical inscription on a band reads:

Notify Biol. Surv. Wash.
258852

The bird is released at once, and as the bander watches it go, he fervently hopes that some day he will hear of it again.

Where Birds Go

The most obvious use of banding is to answer questions of migration: where individual birds go, how far, and how fast. Dr. O. L. Austin Jr. banded some young Arctic Terns in Labrador a few years ago. In less than three months one was reported from Natal, South Africa. This amazing record proved that not only does the Arctic Tern breed in the Arctic and winter in the Antarctic, but that he flies across the Atlantic to get there. What is more, he probably does it in one "hop," for the bird found in Natal had been unable to fly three months before in Labrador.

In spite of commercial interests that defeated the possibility of a badly needed closed season on all waterfowl, the Biological Survey has begun to establish sanctuaries throughout the country. Banding records showed that ducks follow broad but definite "flyways" on their way South. For example, all of the ducks that breed in central Canada do not fly down the Mississippi valley to the Gulf of Mexico. Some of them cross southeast through the Smoky Mountains to the south Atlantic coast. The logical place for a reservation, then, was in the Smokies; and there one wild-life refuge was established.

Aided by Banders

Conservation can be also aided by banders who establish Tree Swallow and Bluebird colonies near their homes—a few properly built boxes are all that is needed to attract many of these birds. At the Austin Ornithological Research Station, on Cape Cod, a colony of more than 100 pairs has been founded in six years.

These colonies are used to study nesting habits and answer such questions as: Do the same birds mate for more than one season? Do both birds incubate the eggs? Is there a set ceremony performed when they change places? Where do the young go to prevent overpopulation of the original colony?

These are questions which any amateur can study. It opens scientific research to the layman. It was a Boston business man who found that young gulls fly farther south in winter than their parents. A Michigan banker worked with eastern amateurs to prove that evening grosbeaks migrate east and west, not north and south. A whole corps of amateurs and professionals studied the habits of starlings in Ohio gardens, and found this intruder to be a migratory species in America as in Europe. Tree sparrows served as the material for one college student's work, and provided her with material for many scientific papers.

Least Expensive

In fact, bird-banding is one of the most productive and least expensive of the natural science activities of the Government. All the taxpayer stands is the cost of the bands and an office in Washington. Each station is run at the bander's expense, the amount of equipment depending upon his time and purse. The records are centralized in Washington, available to anyone who wants to use them.

When a banded bird is discovered, the person finding it reports the details to the central office. The bander is notified where it was found, the finder where it was banded. There are 150,000 returns on file now, but the number is by no means as large as it might be. The keen eyes of small boys spot many of the birds that are recovered, but often they do not know what to do with the bands when they find them. If teachers and parents would urge them to send a postcard to the Survey, less valuable data would be lost, and young folks would feel that they have a part in the work of the Government.

Saskatchewan Pioneers Report Warmest November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.—The strangest winter in the memory of pioneers has paralyzed commercial fishing and trapping operations in northern Saskatchewan.

Usually both industries are well under way by the first of November, but at the end of November this year the winter had been so mild that no ice had formed on any of the large lakes and winter transport was impossible. There had been practically no snow for 200 miles north of this northern city by Nov. 29, pilots reported.

Levy of $471,681 Rebated to Cities In New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 26—New Hampshire cities and towns are to receive $471,681 from the State Treasurer. This money was collected by the State as a tax on incomes from interest and dividends and, after deducting expense of collection, is returned to the communities from whose citizens it was collected.

Although Manchester receives the largest amount, $72,313.47, this is less than $1 per capita. The approximate per capita amounts other large cities will receive are: Concord, $1.75; Nashua, $1.10; Rochester, $2.60; Dover $.90.

Inasmuch as the figures constitute a fair indicator of the approximate per capita distribution of wealth the state, it is interesting to note that 14 of the 15 communities receiving the largest per capita returns from this source have populations of less than 1000. The other, Petersboro, has a population of about 2500.

In order of their per capita returns these towns are: Dublin, $16.70; Bridgewater, $15.20; Hancock, $9.00; Bethlehem, $8.80; New Castle, $8.60; Peterboro, $6.35; Holderness, $6.00; Harrisville, $5.00; Tuftonboro, $5.00; Plainfield, $4.50; Hollis, $4.00; Stark, $3.00; Rindge, $2.95; Newfields, 2.60, and Cornish, $2.50.

The average for the entire State is approximately a dollar per capita.

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Women's shoes in the popular leathers and patterns. Reduced to

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Business and Industry

Construction in 11 Months Jumps 87 P. C. Over Last Year

Commerce and Finance

Wheat Price Still Rises With World Demand Unabated

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Liverpool showed unusual strength for the holiday period, and this affected the markets on this side to the extent that a reactionary tendency was changed to a pronouncedly strong one. Liverpool December made a new high on the crop on Dec. 24, when it sold at $1.44⅞ in American money, the highest price moreover in seven years. The activity and strength in the English market is especially significant at this time, when normally the United Kingdom trade is extremely dull.

Italian buying has not been of the volume of a while back but there has been no day recently when Italy did not buy one or more cargoes. German buying has been sufficient to reflect an extremely serious food situation in that country, and one that promises to be similar to conditions that prevailed during the World War. Recent estimates have indicated Germany might have to import 37,000,000 bushels of wheat, as well as some rye.

Surplus Keeps Shrinking

Broomhall, the English statistician, this week raised his estimate of world import requirements to 568,000,000 bushels, taking cognizance of the changed conditions in the international wheat trade. He estimates the surplus in Australia at 78,000,000 bushels against 94,000,000 bushels a year ago.

There is much conflict of opinion as to the Argentine crop. Apparently fine yields in the north of that country will be offset to some extent by the smaller yields in the big central and southern sections. In the latter areas it is feared there will be much frosted wheat.

Both Argentine and Australian shipments should gain in volume rapidly from now on, but as so much of the Plate wheat has been sold for export already, it is doubtful if big shipments will have much effect.

On the basis of the Broomhall estimate of 568,000,000 bushels import requirements, available surplus stocks will only exceed this amount by 85,000,000 bushels, which is too narrow a margin for safety, as while the wheat is available theoretically, when it becomes scarce it is extremely difficult to buy.

Large Spring Wheat Crop Seen

Such a close adjustment of world's supply and demand has not been witnessed in many years, and it suggests a strong possibility that the world needs will be great enough to make an export outlet for our winter wheat next spring, in the event that we come through with a good crop.

The Department of Agriculture estimated winter wheat acreage at the record-breaking figure of 57,187,000 acres. Naturally much of this will be abandoned from one cause or another, but it nevertheless suggests a large crop.

Premiums for wheat in all domestic markets hold strong. Receipts increased moderately for a time, but the movement is still comparatively light in view of heavy flour production. Flour sales were larger the past week.

Corn has been a two-sided proposition, with oats also showing little snap. Rye was excited at times and had wide price swings. Soy beans after making a high of $1.60¼ for the May, sold off sharply, but again showed signs of strength later. Lard has maintained a strong tone, and hogs scored a rally to a new high, the top at Chicago being $10.45.

Newspaper 'Ads' Rise 10 P. C. in November

By the Associated Press

New York

Newspaper advertising linage in November showed a gain of 9.9 per cent over November, 1935, the Printers' Ink index showed. The increase over October of this year amounted to 0.6 per cent after adjustment for seasonal variations.

The general index for the advertising field indicated an increase of 14.7 per cent over November last year and 1.4 per cent over October.

United Founders Investment Trust Loss $277,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—David M. Milton, president of the Equity Corporation of New York, declared in a statement that there was a need for greater uniformity among states in the matter of laws governing corporations.

Mr. Milton gave the statement at the close of a recent session of the Securities and Exchange Commission's investigation of investment trusts and investment companies.

Mr. Milton made several recommendations which, he said, if enacted into law, would "be helpful to us in the practical work of analyzing securities and managing the funds of our stockholders. The establishment of standard accounting practices and the quarterly filing with the commission of reports by investment companies, these reports to be available to stockholders, were among the provisions suggested by Mr. Milton.

Mr. Milton's statement was read into the record after it was disclosed that shareholders of United Founders, Inc., one of the trusts merged into the General American Corporation by Equity, sustained losses aggregating about $227,000,000 or nearly 95 per cent of the total paid in capitalization of United Founders.

Hog Prices Attain Highest December Level in 10 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Livestock prices shot forward during the week, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Fed steers and yearlings gained 25-50c, practically everything with a little weight showing the full upturn on a whirlwind finish.

Even common and medium grades merely warmed-up steers, gained 25c, and if the cattle averaged over 900 lbs. there was more upturn as buyers scurried for numbers. The top on 1109-lb. yearlings went to $13, a new high on the crop, but most interesting of all was the fact that 1385 lbs. sold up to $12.85. There were numerous loads of 1300-1500-lb. steers at $11.50-12.50, some 1771 lbs. making $10.50.

Hogs also worked into higher price ground. The closing top was $10.40, the highest in December in 10 years. Light and medium-weight butchers gained 25-40c, but heavies and sows were only 10-15c higher. A larger supply of 250-300-lb. butchers are showing up now and demand has broadened for the lighter hogs. But all interests remained in the market, thus stimulating the uneven upturn in the face of abridged receipts, which also played an important part in forcing fat cattle to new high levels for the season.

The advance in lambs amounted to 25-35c. Closing at $9.15 late last week, the top on the pre-Christmas trade went to $9.35. This placed the bulk of fat lambs at $9.25-9.35 and tended to soften the recent penalty on kinds scaling over 95 pounds.

Fed lambs are not making finishers any money. In fact, most lambs marketed recently have lost money, whereas, cattle and hogs have been returning a generous feeding profit to the country.

Not only steers but other killing classes of cattle advanced, the upturn being somewhat sympathetic. Cutter and beef cows gained 15-25c.

All heifers advanced 25c with shortfeds predominating at $6.50-8.00, yet prime mixed steers and heifers reached $12.50. Bulls remained scarce and closed 10-15c higher, with heavy sausage offerings at $5.75.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The full text of the Anglo-Argentine trade agreement makes a rather cynical footnote to sentiments expressed by Secretary Hull at the Pan-American Conference at Buenos Aires. In the Argentine capital Mr. Hull, amidst enthusiasm, urged the vices of discrimination and the virtues of liberalism in international commercial policy. Yet the Argentine representatives in London had hardly finished signing the new trade agreement with Britain by which international trade was still further restricted, and discriminations were made intenser. The Argentine signatures must not be taken as disagreement with the Hull policy but as recognition by Argentina that she must take the best terms possible with Britain, her largest customer and hardest bargain-driver.

The new treaty renews the Roca-Runciman agreement of 1933. According to British trade returns, the sterling value of British exports to Argentina rose from £10,663,000 in 1932 to £15,263,000 in 1935. British imports fell from £50,870,000 in 1932 to £43,995,000 in 1935.

British Imports Fall

The excess of British imports fell from £40,225,000 to £28,732,000 in the same interval. But trade between Britain and the Argentine is carried mainly in British ships, insured by British firms, financed by British banks. Correction for such charges may reduce the import surplus figures to £24,663,000 and £19,938,000, respectively. And during this period the terms of trade probably moved in favor of Britain; a sample packet of British exports brought a larger return in foreign goods. Further, according to the old agreement, sterling receipts of Argentine sales in England, bar £3,000,000 a year which was permitted to be diverted elsewhere for service charges on Argentine national debt, was to be earmarked for payment of British claims.

In the new agreement, Britain puts a tariff on certain kinds of Argentine meat imports, allows for a reduction in quota imports of not more than 2 per cent in the first year of the agreement (1938), 4 per cent in the second year, 5 per cent in the third. Britain secures certain other benefits for her own trade, promises not to increase restriction on Argentine imports in return. And it is understood that the £3,000,000 exemption referred to above is reduced now to £1,500,000.

Cuts Ability to Pay

The purpose of the new restrictions is to limit quantities of Argentine meats, to provide the means for a subsidy to British producers, in the British market. This is done regardless of the fact, in this case not obscured by any three or more cornered trade routes, that a reduction in Argentine imports, and Argentine earnings in Britain directly reduces Argentine capacity to buy British goods, pay British debts. The agreement reduces international trade, serves to perpetuate the currency control which was forced upon the Argentine by the depression. The task of Mr. Hull in liberating even inter-American trade from restrictions is not made any easier by the British policy.

Competition between Britain and the United States is indirectly and directly the subject of two more official documents just published. The first deals with the Cinema industry in Britain. The Act of 1927, which expires in 1938, provided that an increasing quota of films shown in British cinemas should be of British manufacture. The proportion of British films increased from 2 per cent in 1926 to 25 per cent last year. Unfortunately for the reputation of these films, a great number were cheap productions made only to satisfy the act, and reap a quick profit. That reputation is by no means a thing of the past, either among cinema-goers or the trade. Only a couple of days ago my precautionary inquiry from the girl at the pay desk of my local cinema whether the unknown film then showing was British met with an indignant "Of course not!"

Growth of Industry

But under the shelter of protection the British production industry has grown to Hollywood pretensions, if not yet in actual size. And the statistics of the industry have become my favorite amazement. The average British film was screened 7420 times in 1934, the last properly surveyed year; £40,950,000 was taken for 957 million attendances.

The average attendance for persons over 15 was 30 times a year; and 80 per cent of these attendances were at prices under one shilling. There were 4305 cinemas with 3,872,000 seats; on an average 22 per cent of the population saw every performance; yet cinemas on the average were only one third full.

These almost unbelievable figures suggest that the production industry might be nearing a condition of self-reliance after a decade of protection. The special committee of the Board of Trade which has been considering the matter for some months thinks otherwise. "Continued protection is required even if the industry is to be maintained merely in the position it has now reached"; and since it aims higher, a "steadily increasing protection is a sine qua non." The committee hopes that British films will attain equality with foreign, during the next ten years, which will imply a ten-fold increase in production.

Censorship Board

The committee also recommends appointment of a censorship board to reject films of too low a quality for the British quota (though you will hardly find two similar standards for quality) and appointment of a film commission to control the whole industry, in which quarrels are frequent over such things as overbuilding of cinema capacity, methods of renting films, and charging. The report is not yet law. But it illustrates two interesting points. The first that protection of an industry during its infancy tends to continue indefinitely; and the second that Britain takes far more easily to government interference with industry than is commonly alleged in America. It is true that in Britain interference is usually from producers' and not from consumers' motives; but it is government intervention nevertheless.

Agitation in shipping circles against American subsidized competition in the Pacific has been considerable for some time; it led to the appointment of an Imperial Shipping Committee at the request of the governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. The committee in its report discusses the possibilities of success for the speculative venture of building two British ships to compete on equal terms of comfort and speed with the Matsun line ships, and concludes that although there may be an operating loss, it should not be large, and the enterprise should before long pay, without need for a subsidy. In these days of national self-sufficiency, this is an unexpectedly independent conclusion.

Problem of Competitive Bids For New Issues in Limelight

Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York investment bankers are disturbed by the recent raising of the question of competitive bidding for utility offerings. On Monday, Dec. 14, at a hearing on the Kansas Electric Power Company's proposed financing, the commission asked whether the bankers' profit might not have been reduced by competitive bids. A few days later the commission announced that under the Holding Company Act (Utilities Act of 1935), it would hereafter, except in the case of issues sold by public competitive bidding, insist that it be informed of the underwriting spread at least seven days before it was desired that the declaration should become effective.

The commission also expects to be advised of "any known conflicting interest of underwriters or trustees under mortgage indentures." Since hardly any public utility issues are sold by competitive bidding, this "insistence" will presumably apply to all future public utility financing. The commission's attitude takes on added importance since it is required to pass on the merits of utility financing operations, while in the case of other financing it merely passes on the truthfulness of the registration statement.

Where Auction Form May Rail

Only two important forms of financing are now bought by underwriters through competitive bidding. One is the tax-exempt offering, including municipal and state issues; the other is the railroad equipment trust. The U. S. Treasury experimented in the summer of 1935 with the auctioneering of its 2¾ per cent bonds in $100,000,000 lots at intervals of two or three weeks, but dealer objection was strenuous and eventually an offering of Farm Mortgage bonds failed to sell and the plan was abandoned.

The difference which bankers are quick to point out between tax exempts and equipment trusts, on the one hand, and the usual public utility offering on the other, is essentially the difference between a ready-made and a custom-made product. Railroad equipment trusts are now almost as standardized as canned tomatoes. For the most part they are sold under the "Philadelphia plan" which covers the security the lien, the maturities, and so on in standardized fashion. The credit of the road has little to do with the offering, despite the fact that a bankrupt road last year asked the trustees to come and get their rolling stock.

Municipal and state offerings, while not quite as uniform, still involve relatively simple standards. The legality of the offering, the existing bonded structure of the community, and the condition of the investment market can in such cases be co-ordinated in a bid with comparative ease. And there is no moral or professional obligation on the part of the banker to service later on, either by advice to creditors or further service to the debtor corporation.

Claims of Competitive Bidding

Some years ago the Interstate Commerce Commission, which stands in the same relation to the railroads as the SEC appears destined to stand with the utilities, investigated the desirability of requiring competitive bidding for railroad offerings. The only result, however, has been competitive bidding for equipment trust certificate offerings.

The argument in favor of competitive bidding is of course the smaller profit to the banker and the larger price which it might bring to the offering corporation, together with the avoidance of conflict of interest where the bankers have an alleged partial control of the company.

Investment bankers claim, however, that the advantages of the present arrangement far exceed those of competitive bidding. The continuing relationship between banker and corporate client enables the banker to serve the corporation between offerings, and gives the banking house a familiarity with the corporation's needs which can be co-ordinated with its knowledge of the investment market to a nicety which would be prohibitively expensive in case the continuous business relation was in danger at any time of severance through higher bids by other houses. The investment banker's service is a professional one like that of lawyer, architect, or commercial banker.

See Unstable Pricing

Investment bankers say that competitive bidding would result in an unstable pricing of new issues—with prices too high in good times and too low in hard times. The effort of the successful bidder to recoup himself by exacting the highest possible price from the customer would result in "shaving" of the market, or the offering of new issues at the highest possible price available at the moment. Subsequent weakening of the bond market, such as has occurred in the last fortnight, would weaken public confidence in the corporation's security offerings. The banker, however, would not have the same responsibility, since another house might get the next offering.

On the other hand, it is said, hard times might find many small or medium-sized corporations which had been setting banker against banker for their prosperity financing unable to find a banking support, guidance or service when they most need it.

Bankers are not impressed by the recent offering of a small public service offering issue, that of the Public Service Company of New Hampshire, at competitive bidding. The utility drew up its own registration statement, and competing bankers had to examine the data. They say that it would raise the costs of financing, which would in the end have to be paid for by corporate borrowers, for each investment house to make its own separate legal and accounting investigation. They also assert that in their experience corporations often have to be restrained from reaching for the last fraction in a security offering, as well as from failure to insert adequate protective clauses.

Spreads Are Narrowed

Some bankers admit they might make an exception in their objections to competitive bidding in the case of the very largest and most substantial utilities, like Consolidated Edison, Commonwealth Edison and Telephone. Here the company is large enough and old enough to be well known to the whole investment market, while its size also enables it to employ on its own pay roll the necessary legal, accounting and investment talent to put out security offerings properly prepared, timed, and priced. In the case of such companies, however, it is questionable whether investment bankers would care to break with precedent and established connections sufficiently to make competitive bids.

A certain amount of jealousy among bankers is said in some buying quarters to attach to the matter. Some investment houses did not come through the depression with as good a reputation as others. It is expected that they would be willing to cut prices in order to get back business and recover their standing.

Bankers point out that the spreads on new offerings; despite the increased costs of registration and the sharply enhanced civil liabilities incurred by investment bankers under the Securities Act of 1933, have been substantially narrowed in recent years from those prevailing in the late nineteen-twenties.

Dominion of Canada $90,000,000 Bond Issue in Offing

OTTAWA (Canadian Press)—Negotiations have opened between the Dominion treasury and Morgan Stanley & Co. of New York for the floating of a refunding bond issue for at least $90,000,000, Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, announced. The proceeds will be used to redeem an issue of $89,787,000 of 5 per cent tax-free war-loan bonds dated March 1, 1917.

This redemption will leave outstanding only one issue of the tax-free bonds sold during the war years. The remaining tax-exempt bonds expire Dec. 1, 1937, and bear interest at 5½ per cent. The issue is payable in Canada only and will be refunded by means of a Canadian offering during the coming year.

In seeking the negotiation of the March 1 refunding in New York the Government was influenced, the Finance Minister said by the fact that the bonds are payable in both Canada and United States and the belief is that most of the bonds are held by United States investors.

Redemption of the last of the tax-exempt bonds issued during the war years is expected to effect a substantial saving in government financing, the Minister said.

The bond issue to be refunded is known as the war loan 5s of 1917, due March 1, 1937. Although the Dominion of Canada has refunded its high-interest-bearing bonds prior to maturity, whenever possible, the war loan 5s have not been callable before maturity, so that the present negotiations under way with Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., are in anticipation payment that must be made to present holders on March 1.

These bonds were originally issued in the amount of $150,000,000, at a price of 96. Due to the governmental appeal to the citizenry during war time, the issue was widely distributed. The original subscribers numbered more than 40,000. The bonds are now largely held in the United States, and are dealt in in the over-the-counter market. Current quotations are 100¾ bid, 101 asked.

Nunn-Bush Shoe Earnings Highest in Firm's History

MILWAUKEE (AP)—The Nunn-Bush Shoe Company reported the highest earnings in its history, $360,000, which was $32,000 more than in 1929, the previous high year. Earnings in 1935 were $286,000.

Although sales were not announced, H. L. Nunn, president, said they were 20 per cent ahead of 1935.

Net earnings for the year would have been larger had the company not credited $50,000 to the employees' pension and retirement fund and paid a bonus of $30,000 to its 1300 employees. The payments were in addition to the company plan instituted in 1935 which guarantees to each worked in the Milwaukee factory 52 paychecks a year and a definite percentage of the value of every pair of shoes produced.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Extra				
Lerner Stores	50c	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 6
Ludlow Typograph Co $6 pf	$2	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 18
Special				
Springfield Fire & Marine Ins	25c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Increased				
Horn & Hardart Co (N Y)	80c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
Nashua Gummed & Coated Pap Co	$2	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 19
Initial				
Aviation Capital	$1.25	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 23
Fairchild Avia	15c	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 26
Resumed				
Lud Typog Co	$1	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 18
Regular				
Am Ch Co 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Am H & P Co, 6% 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 18
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 18
Calif Pack	37½c	Q	Feb. 20	Feb. 5
Cons Cig pr pf	$1.62½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Crow Pub 7% pf	$3.50	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Lane Bryant pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Lerner Stores	50c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 6
Ludlow Typograph Co $6 pref	$1.50	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 18

Building Permits In November Gain 31 P. C. Over 1935

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—Building construction has shown extraordinary gains in 1936. November this year was 31 per cent more active than the same month last year, though suffering in the customary year-end contraction from October. For the first 11 months of the year construction is almost two thirds bigger than a year ago.

In a statement issued today Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, said:

"Although falling below the October level the November rate of building activity was still far above that of a year ago. Despite a small decrease in new non-residential construction, the aggregate value of all building permits issued during the month was 31 per cent greater than in November, 1933. This gain is accounted for by an increase of nearly 70 per cent in new residential construction and an advance of 25 per cent in the value of permits issued for additions, alterations and repairs to existing structures."

Now Overcoming Lag

The gains in building construction are of deep interest to Government officials, watchfully noting the progress of recovery, because this major business index has hitherto lagged behind other phases of revival. Put in a nutshell, industrial production, which stood at 119 per cent in 1929, is now back at 109; employment, which stood at 104 in 1929, is today back at 90; but building contracts, which stood at 117 in 1929, are still down below 60 per cent. This low percentage persists even despite phenomenal recent gains.

Construction almost came to a halt in 1933, when the percentage ratio was only 28. Although building is now rapidly advancing, it is still far below the recovery level reached by other major indices.

Statisticians explain that there is a customary lag in business pick-up in the construction industry behind other branches of business. At the present time, the charts offered today by Miss Perkins reaffirm the fact that residential construction is coming back faster than factory and commercial construction.

Rise of 87 Per Cent

New residential construction in the first 11 months of 1936 was 87 per cent higher than the same period a year ago; new non-residential construction was only 25 per cent higher. The building industry is an important balance wheel and equalizer of business revival, so that the figures are regarded in the light of barometer readings by those studying existing conditions.

The National Association of Manufacturers, through a housing committee, recently estimated that a shortage of 6,000,000 homes exists, mostly in the $2000-$3000 income price bracket.

It is felt here that Miss Perkins' statement today is good news, but its reception is tempered with the knowledge that building construction must go even further if the country is to have the solid backlog of employment and expenditure which is needed to keep prosperity permanent.

FTC Charge Denied By General Motors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—General Motors Corporation has filed a denial of the charge made Dec. 2 by the Federal Trade Commission which accused 21 automobile and finance companies with false and misleading representation regarding the amount of interest paid by purchasers under deferred payment plans.

The corporation maintained that there had been no misrepresentation by it, contending that the complaint failed to state facts sufficient to show a violation of the law and also maintained that the commission had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Demand Is Heavier For Capital Goods

NEW YORK (AP)—A heavier demand for capital goods and recent developments in the chemical industry have helped boost construction activities in the processing industries.

Contracts awarded on construction projects in the process industries this month rose to $8,696,000 from $3,513,000 in November and $1,906,000 in December, 1935, Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering reported.

For the year to date contracts awarded jumped to $73,832,000 from $35,860,000 in the same period of 1935.

The "Processing Industries" cover a wide range of industries, including dyes, rayon, cellophane, alcohol, cement, plastics, paper pulps, synthletic rubber and numerous refining activities.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston—We would anticipate a consolidation of the gains already registered, either in the form of a sidewise movement or a minor reaction, during the early part of next week. We would look for its completion by Wednesday morning at the latest.

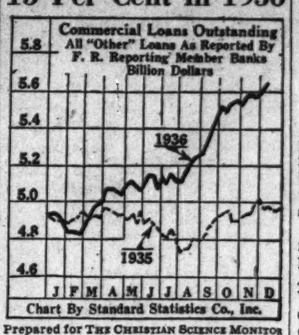
As previously pointed out, a straightaway advance is not to be expected at this time. Moreover, we are not looking for it to broaden out and gather momentum until after the turn of the year.

Meanwhile, the lows recorded this week should stand as the lows for the next three to four weeks.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—While industrial production remains at a high level, it is likely that a spirit of optimism will prevail and that the market will not lack buyers.

Henry Clews & Co., New York—Outside of labor the general situation is constructive and there is no sense in becoming unduly disturbed over the action of the market. It is never bad business to once in a while accept profits and the present is no exception; but liquidating on a large scale would seem to be beside the point, as the general outlook is preponderantly bullish.

Commercial Loans Up 15 Per Cent in 1936



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Since the beginning of 1936, when business borrowings stood virtually at their depression low, there has been a significant upturn in the total of these loans, amounting to nearly 15 per cent. More important, however, is the fact that the sustained rise in commercial loans his fall has continued well beyond the time when the seasonal peak is normally reached.

This rise in commercial loan accommodation has a significance beyond the fact that it reflects the substantial expansion that has occurred this year in the aggregate volume of business. Without question the persistent rise in borrowings during the latter months of the year has been in part a reflection of a change in the inventory policies of business from those which have been followed for a number of years.

It will be noted from the accompanying chart that the volume of banking accommodation to business has increased during five of the past six weeks; normally there is a recession beginning about the middle of November.

Reserve Banks Did Not Earn Dividends, Checkup Indicates

WASHINGTON (AP) — Informed sources predicted a final checkup will show the Federal Reserve Banks did not earn their dividends this year.

Under the law, the banks must pay a 6 per cent dividend on stocks held by member banks. The board can defer dividends or pay them out of surplus only when earnings are less than 6 per cent.

Declining interest rates on Government securities have been a major factor in reducing the banks' earnings, officials said. On Government bonds, interest now averages 2.25 per cent, compared with 2.73 a year ago and 3.10 in 1934.

The 12 reserve banks now hold about $2,400,000,000 of Government securities, of which $1,347,000,000 is in bonds.

Since 1915, the banks have failed to earn dividends in only four years, of which 1933 was the most recent. Earnings for the first six months of this year fell short of dividend obligations by $643,000, officials said, and this gap was expected to be widened when reports for the full year are compieled.

Net earnings of the banks were set at $3,277,988 for the half year, compared with $7,205,000 for the same period in 1935. The drop reflected an approximate $3,000,000 decline in total earnings and a $1,000,000 increase in current expenses.

The banks have a surplus of about $140,000,000.

U. S.-Canadian Pact Boosts Farm Trade

WASHINGTON (AP)—Increases in the value of trade in farm products between the United States and Canada for the first 10 months' operation of the reciprocal trade agreement were reported by the Agriculture Department.

It said farm exports to Canada amounted to $41,421,000 for the first 10 months of this year, a gain of $7,809,000 over the corresponding period in 1935.

Agricultural imports from Canada for the same period were valued at $81,444,000, an increase of $29,127,000 over the corresponding 1935 total.

Brokers' Loans Rise $11,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York city, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $1,067,000,000 for the week ending Wednesday, an increase of $11,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $954,000,000.

Distributions for the week, with comparisons for the previous week, were:

	This Week	Previous Week
In New York city	$992,000,000	$980,000,000
Outside N. Y. city	75,000,000	76,000,000

American Stores Sales Off

NEW YORK (AP)—American Stores Co. has reported sales for the four weeks to Nov. 28 of $5,727,841, a decrease of 1.9 per cent from the $8,899,733 in the like 1935 period. For the 11 months to Nov. 28 sales totaled $102,528,509 against $105,301,552 a year ago, a drop of 2.6 per cent. The company operates food stores in the East, principally in and around Philadelphia.

Mohawk Carpet Prices Raised

NEW YORK (AP)—On Jan. 4 prices of all Mohawk Carpet Mills merchandise will be advanced 10 per cent. Orders on file at the mills will be shipped at current prices, subject to ability to fill up to and including Dec. 31. All unfilled orders on the books as of that date which are not canceled will be billed at advanced prices.

175,000 Southern Textile Workers Get Pay Increase

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Bulging pay envelopes, resulting from pay increases of from 5 to 10 per cent, brought added holiday cheer this week to approximately 175,000 southern textile workers.

Announcements of wage boosts, in many instances to all time high levels, have been most numerous in Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia since Nov. 1. The increases, estimated roughly at $50 a year for each worker affected, aggregate around $8,750,000 annually.

Rise Seen in 1937

With textile markets firm, manufacturers expected an increased volume during 1937 would mean the addition of more workers and a further increase in payrolls beyond the 1936 totals.

North and South Carolina, top cotton spinning states, reported wage increases of from 5 to 10 per cent for 103,000 employees in scores of mills. Many of the Carolinas' larger plants hiked their workers' pay.

The Dan River Cotton Mills, of Danville, Va., one of the largest single units in the world, increased the income of its 9000 workers by $13,000 in announcing a 10 per cent rise. Du Pont rayon plants at Richmond and Waynesboro announced pay advances of from 7 to 10 per cent for 4200 employees.

Dwight Manufacturing Co. of Gadsden, Ala., boosted wages for 2000 employees of 5 per cent. An additional 1000 employees to be given jobs when a new addition to the plant is completed will share in the raise.

Small Plants Raise Pay

Dallas and Merrimac Mills at Huntsville, Ala., announced increases for 3000 workers. Alabama Mills in the Chattahoochee Valley shared in two raises of 5 per cent each announced for the 7000 employees of the West Point Manufacturing Company, of West Point, Ga.

Eleven mills at Columbus, Ga., employing 10,000, gave increases to add an estimated $500,000 annually to the pay roll. Seven thousand workers in the Bibb Manufacturing Company plants at Columbus, Macon, Porterdale and Reynolds, Ga., were given raises totaling approximately $350,000 annually.

Many smaller plants in the five principal textile manufacturing states of the Southeast announced similar inceases for their workers. Textile circles estimated at least 25,000 workers in these mills.

Others, including the Georgia Kincaid Mills and the Lowell Bleachery, at Griffin, Ga., shared profits of the year's business with workers by distributing bonuses.

Several Tennessee mills gave Christmas bonuses.

State and Local Debt in 6 Years Up Only 9 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There was an increase of 9.1 per cent in 1936 in the state and local debt in the United States as compared with the fiscal year 1930, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. This compares with an increase of 108.7 per cent in the debt of the Federal Government in the same period.

In the fiscal year 1930 the state and local debt amounted to $17,985,000,000. During the following two years it increased slightly, reaching a total of $19,635,000,000 in 1932. This advance was followed by a decline to $18,942,000,000 in 1934. Another gradual upward trend then set in and state and local debt rose to $19,277,000,000 in 1935 and to an estimated $19,621,000,000 in 1936.

In the same period the debt of the Federal Government increased without interruption from year to year. In 1930 it amounted to $16,185,000,000 or $1,800,000,000 less than the state and local debt in the same year. By 1932 the federal debt had risen to $19,487,000,000; by 1934 to $27,053,000,000, and by 1936 to $33,779,000,000.

Among the reasons for the relatively small change in state and local debt in this period, perhaps the most important is that the fiscal position of many governments, especially local governments, was such that their credit rating was seriously impaired. Governmental units that defaulted and those which were able to meet debt service requirements only with extreme difficulty were obviously not in a good position to borrow.

Another element that tended to prevent an increase in state and local debt was that new borrowings were offset to a large extent by heavy retirements of previous loans. In addition, the Federal Government increased its allotments to the states for highway purposes, Primarily because of the impairment of municipal credit and the uncertain fiscal position of many local governments, the federal credit was drawn on in connection with the financing of projects ordinarily financed from the proceeds of local bond sales.

Sailer Retires as Officer Of New York Reserve Bank

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced the retirement, effective Dec. 31, of Louis F. Sailer, vice-president, who has reached the age limit of 65 years adopted by the system last August.

Mr. Sailer joined the New York bank as cashier in June, 1915, and was appointed deputy-governor three years later, the title being changed by law to vice-president last March. During his 21 years with the institution, he served in most of its various departments and was the officer in charge of all operations connected with the erection of the bank's building in 1922 and its addition in 1935.

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London Explores Method for Better Children's Films

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Government officials, educationists, representatives of the cinema trade, parents, and social workers gathered here recently for the first time on a common platform to discuss the nature of children's cinema requirements and to discover whether, equipped with the existing organization and resources of the film world, such requirements can be met. The conference was under the auspices of the British Film Institute.

Discussion centered mainly around the genuine need for more purely recreational opportunities for children of ages roughly between 7 and 11 years, and of how such facilities may be provided in face of the fact that children are apt to be an uneconomic proposition—2½d is the average price they pay for their seats—and cinema shareholders are wont to be critical if dividends fall on account of "misdirected philanthropic efforts," on the part of exhibitors.

Special Matinees

There are, according to Mr. Simon Rowson, who addressed the conference as president of the British Kinematograph Society, about 500 cinemas in Great Britain which provide special weekly matinees for children. These matinees are attended by nearly 600,000 young persons who are on the elementary school registers.

There are some 70 or more subjects registered by renters as suitable for exhibition to children. The aggregate cash receipts by exhibitors from child matinees are about £300,000 annually.

It would be possible, the speaker said, to treble the number of special matinee theaters and thereby to bring the receipts to £1,000,000 a year, in which case, at least half that sum would represent profits.

Big Demand Waiting

Under the circumstances, a good deal more could and should be done, it was decided. The child population of the country offers a very hungry public, and its needs are most inadequately met. While "A" films—those intended for adults—are distinctly unfortunate in their influence on the child, even "U" films—intended as they are for family consumption—too often fall short of child requirements.

The British child, it was contended, is essentially a peacemaker and rejoices in "getting things put right" from the most highly moral point of view—a trait, the conference agreed, which is highly worthy of cultivation, and which should be guarded lest the appeal of romance, so potent in the "dark, half-world atmosphere" of the cinema, should, by unhappy mismanagement, be associated with "grubby things."

Special Performances

Mr. Sidney Bernstein, managing director of the Bernstein Theaters, told of how efforts had been made by the trade to launch special child performances ever since the spring of 1928, but of how failure had been experienced, time and again, partly on account of some supposed antagonism on the part of educationists, parents, and the general public, partly because there had been a certain underlying notion in the trade that child performances should "do good" to the children instead of merely amusing them.

Producers are not to blame, he said, if they refuse to take risks. The main line of progress seems to lie in the direction of the development of a higher appreciation of the potential usefulness of the cinema for children and the organization of a wider, a more insistant, demand for special shows.

The formation of a commercial organization to deal, on non-profit lines, with the booking of films which have run out of ordinary use, might be of assistance, Mr. Bernstein suggested. With such an organization, he said, the trade would be only too willing to co-operate.

Labor Indemnity Pay Awarded to Convict

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A convict is not prohibited from receiving workmen's compensation payments because he is a ward of the State, a ruling handed down by the Virginia Industrial Commission said in ordering an insurance company to resume payments to an inmate of the state penitentiary.

G. G. Kisor, chairman of the commission, entered an order directing the United States Casualty Company to pay $9.63 a week to W. Earl Johnson, serving 12 years on a bank robbery conviction.

Records showed Johnson was involved in a truck accident on Jan. 24, 1935, before he was committed to the penitentiary. He applied for workmen's compensation and by agreement was allowed $9.63 a week. He applied for lump settlement on May 2, 1935, and gave a receipt for $604.07 in final settlement. On Oct. 3, 1936, he filed a petition for additional compensation, claiming his case was more serious than he at first thought.

The casualty company, surety for the Motor Freight Company of Norfolk, contested the claim on the contention Johnson was a ward of the State and not entitled to compensation.

Latin-American Study In Colleges Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The number of courses of study on Latin America given by American universities and colleges has more than doubled in the last five years, according to a survey issued by the Pan American Union. Forty-six states and the District of Columbia are represented in the list of institutions of higher learning which are devoting attention to the southern republics, and colleges in Alaska and Hawaii are also included.

According to the report, "As compared with a similar survey conducted in 1930, the present reveals that the number of institutions of college rank offering work in Latin America has increased by 129, and the number of courses, which were 436 in that year, has more than doubled, to 870. The number of students reported in these courses is 13,365."

History is the most popular Latin-American course offered, the survey shows, followed by literature, geography, international relations and economics. While only one course was offered on Latin-American archeology and race study five years ago, 24 such courses are being given today.

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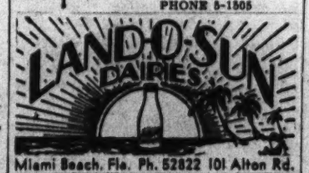
"MERCURY MADE" MOTOR OIL Umbrella Service Station 1600 ALTON ROAD *Complete Car Service* Chas. A. Felton, Owner (Formerly of Umbrella Garage) PHONE 5-1505



Miami Beach, Fla. Ph. 52822 101 Alton Rd.

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Central Florida's Shopping Center THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE *Everything for the Table* Orange Ave. and Livingston

FLORIDA

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HAMILTON'S Standard Service Atlas Tires and Batteries Guaranteed by Standard Oil Company Electric Power Greasing Esso lube Motor Oil Cor. Main and Osprey Tel. 7181

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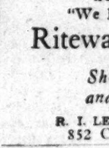

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FLORIDA

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SEE NEXT PAGE

United States

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

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HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
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FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
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Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

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Macon's Leading Furniture Store
359 SECOND STREET

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

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Cold Storage for Perishables
34 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

COAL
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80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

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LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
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DIAL 3-5191

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 54, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

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PERFUMERY BRISTOL
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A/S KØBENHAVNS SMØRREBRØDSFABRIK
Delicious "Smørrebrød"
Danish open faced Sandwiches for lunch, parties, picnic and travelling.
26 branches. Tel. Central 2975 (4 lines)
V. FARIMAGSGADE 11

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Flowers
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Flowers delivered the whole world over.

FONNESBECH
The Ladies' Shop
KØBENHAVN

C. SCHLEISNER
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VIMA DANACETA
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A/s LÆDERHUSET HANSA
VESTERBROGADE 19
FANCY LEATHERGOODS
SHOE DEPARTMENT
PERFUMERY TEA ROOM

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PARIS
POCOCK & JOHNSON
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Tel: Anj. 15-60
Groceries and Candies

Marceline
Smartest Hats in Paris for the price.
4, RUE DU MARCHE ST. HONORE

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ARCHITECT
Sv. ENGGAARD PEDERSEN
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

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Jensen & Co
TORVGATEN 5 a.
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A/S Skotöimagasinet
"SOLID"
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Everything in Shoes

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Finest Toilet Articles, Soaps, etc.
TELEPHONE 47421

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PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA AND FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69, Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö: Baltzarsgatan 22
In Göteborg: V. Hamngatan 11.

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KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
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Biblioteksbokhandeln
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SWITZERLAND

BASEL
WOLLENHOF
Jos. Fischer
Freiestrasse 11
Knitting Goods. Hosiery. Wools

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The House for Carpets and Linoleum.

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A Large Selection
AU BON MARCHE
Spitalgasse 3-7, Berne

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MOTOR OIL
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Marktgasse 51 Tel. 27.181

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Kropf & Schüpbach
Pfarrstrasse 38 Tel. 25.632
Pfarrstrasse 8 Tel. 23.502

WORMSER
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 69
Bern, Spitalgasse 4 Interlaken
(KNITTED GOODS)

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STEEL FURNITURE

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SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
(Continued)

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ETUDE de
Me. LEON GRABER
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Des prix toujours modiques.
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Rue Enning 6
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The House for Carpets, Linoleum, Oriental Carpets
Travelling Rugs

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BAUGESCHAFT
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BUILDER
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Union of South Africa

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(Continued)

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Cherry's
For All Your Sweets

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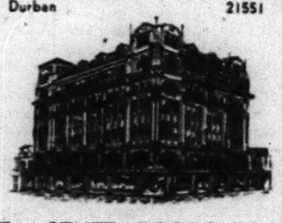
DURBAN

P. O. BOX 974, DURBAN
West St. Durban Phone 21551



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Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
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Union of South Africa

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(Continued)

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Everything for
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ELOFF, KERK and VON BRANDIS STREETS
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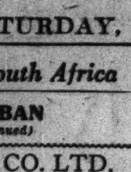

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Branch at
BEDFORD AND YEOVILLE DAIRY
BEDFORD ROAD YEOVILLE

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Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs
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Sole South African Distributing Agents.
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Union of South Africa

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For Quality Goods at Keener Cash Prices

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NEW SOUTH WALES
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152 Auburn Street
Goulburn, N. S. W.
Australia
Phone: Goulburn 713
Macey's FROCKS
Distinctive Smart Quality Value

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9 A. M.-6 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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J. CURRAN
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of Quality and Value
Bodggood Shoes Stocked
Corner Pitt and Market St.
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Between Hunter and Bridge Sts.

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256 GEORGE ST. SYDNEY TELEPHONE B 4307
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DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Miss Temple and Master Breen Appear in Holiday Mood Films

Banjo on My Knee (20th-Fox)—Like the Ol' Man River on which its shanty boat characters dwell, this story of an errant husband and his long-suffering wife "don't say nothin' but just keeps rollin' along." If the producers had eliminated the melodrama and presented the piece as a down-to-earth musical, the results would have been happier. Barbara Stanwyck, Buddy Ebsen and Walter Brennan (who does his best to save the picture).—Family.

Career Woman (20th-Fox)—Far and away the best program melodrama we have witnessed this season. Young woman law graduate questions the ethics of a criminal lawyer but relents when he shows her that bigotry and hypocrisy of a small town led to use of tactics she has deplored. Credits for all departments, especially the acting. Claire Trevor, Michael Whalen, Isabel Jewell (who just about steals the show), Eric Linden, Charles Middleton, Gene Lockhart.—Adults and young people.

Charlie Chan at the Opera (20th-Fox)—Latest episode is no exception to the generally high average maintained by the Charlie Chan series. Charlie, with his black fedora and his aphorisms, chases Boris Karloff through opera house backstage labyrinths and finally picks guilty person from confusing array of suspects. Warner Oland, Keye Luke, William Demarest.—Adults and young people.

The Plot Thickens (RKO)—Hildegarde Withers, that sleuthing school-ma'am, once more shows Inspector Oscar Piper how a tangle of mysterious events can be straightened out, when the "Cellini Cup" is stolen from a large museum. Film technically weak, and though the plot thickens it doesn't gain much momentum. Zasu Pitts plays the role once acted by Edna May Oliver. James Gleason, Owen Davis Jr.—Adults and young people.

Rainbow on the River (RKO)—A super-cargo of sentiment about orphan son of "quality folks," torn from the arms of negro mammy and taken to New York where jealous relatives are oh, so unkind until crusty grandmother with 14-karat heart is won over by his charm and his singing. Production sumptuous, direction heavy-handed. Bobby Breen, May Robson, Charles Butterworth, Benita Hume, Alan Mowbray, Louise Beavers.—Family.

Stowaway (20th-Fox)—Shirley Temple's new series of adventures takes her on a fairly extensive tour of China and permits her to display an apparent proficiency in Chinese. As the orphan child of missionaries, she is befriended by a wealthy playboy who uses her as a talking point to dissuade Alice Faye from marrying an unpleasant fiancé. Despite a bit too much extraneous romance, it's good, clean Christmas fun. Robert Young, Eugene Pallette, Helen Westley, Arthur Treacher, J. Edward Bromberg.—Family.

Winterset (RKO)—An intelligent film transcription of Maxwell Anderson's play, with a cleverly contrived happy ending. Much of the poetry has been retained. It deals with the meeting in New York of the principals in a murder trial in which an innocent man was railroaded to the electric chair for the [illegible] Burgess Meredith, [illegible] Ciannelli, John [illegible], Ellis, Paul [illegible], Moscovitch, Stanley [illegible].—Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Love on the Run," "Pigskin Parade," "As You Like It," "Theodora Goes Wild," "Daniel Boone," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "Old Hutch," "My Man Godfrey," "China Clipper," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet," "Dimples."

Young People and Adults: "Winterset," "Rembrandt," "Garden of Allah," "Come and Get It," "Libeled Lady," "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Follow Your Heart," "Soak the Rich," "Dodsworth," "Ramona," "The Great Ziegfeld," "To Mary—With Love."

Adults Only: "La Kermesse Heroique," "Anthony Adverse."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Studies In the Psalms

No. 34 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 18

David's Song of Victory

(A Psalm of the Golden Age of Poetry, About 1100-850 B. C.)

TOWARD the close of David's long reign, the Philistines, his ancient and troublesome enemies, were finally subdued. No longer did they disturb the children of Israel, and thereafter their rich corn fields of the maritime plain helped to fill the tax coffers of David and Solomon.

Recent excavations at Mizpah, six miles north of Jerusalem, show that city to have been one of the tax-gathering centers of the realm. Huge storage jars have been found with the seal "Le Melik," meaning "for the King," stamped upon the handles.

The final victory over the persistent Philistines and all David's other enemies called forth the King's great song of victory as given in II Samuel 22. By comparison, Psalm 18 proves to be almost its duplicate.

This magnificent ode is divided into three rather long sections: an introduction, a conclusion, and a triple arrangement of the main section. As is to be expected, triumph is the keynote of the introduction (v. 1-3), in which is reiterated all the familiar symbols of divine protection, including "the horn (or strength) of my salvation."

Plunging directly into the vivid picture of the deliverance when the very "sorrows of death compassed me" and "the floods of ungodly men made me afraid," David describes how the Lord answered his cry "out of his temple," and proceeds to enumerate the convulsions of nature as the Almighty rushed to his rescue, ending with the triumphant thought, "He delivered me, because he delighted in me" (v. 19).

The natural question arises: But why did the Lord delight in this one? The next section (v. 20-27) meditates upon this question and the fundamental involved—that of righteous living.

The third division of the main part of the psalm now proceeds to show how, with the deliverance of the speaker (assumed to be David), who has now been made the "head of the heathen," the whole cause of the righteous has triumphed. There is sure proof of this in the eyes of the Psalmist, for

As for God, his way is perfect:
The word of the Lord is tried:
He is a buckler to all those that trust in him.

and again:

Thou wilt light my candle:
The Lord my God will enlighten my darkness.

In a great shout of joy, as it were, the concluding stanza (v. 46-50) extends the triumph just acknowledged and the confidence it produces to the whole past and future, for "the Lord liveth."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Forbidden Words

A word is chosen by the crowd—a common, everyday word. One player is sent from the room, and the rest choose the word. When the player returns he is permitted to ask each player one question, which must be answered without using the word. It is more fun when the chosen word is "the," "and," "it," "but," etc., because it is then more difficult to frame an answer which does not include the more simple words.—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: A thorough knowledge of the dictionary is of inestimable value to cryptographers; inevitably the characteristic of an expert.

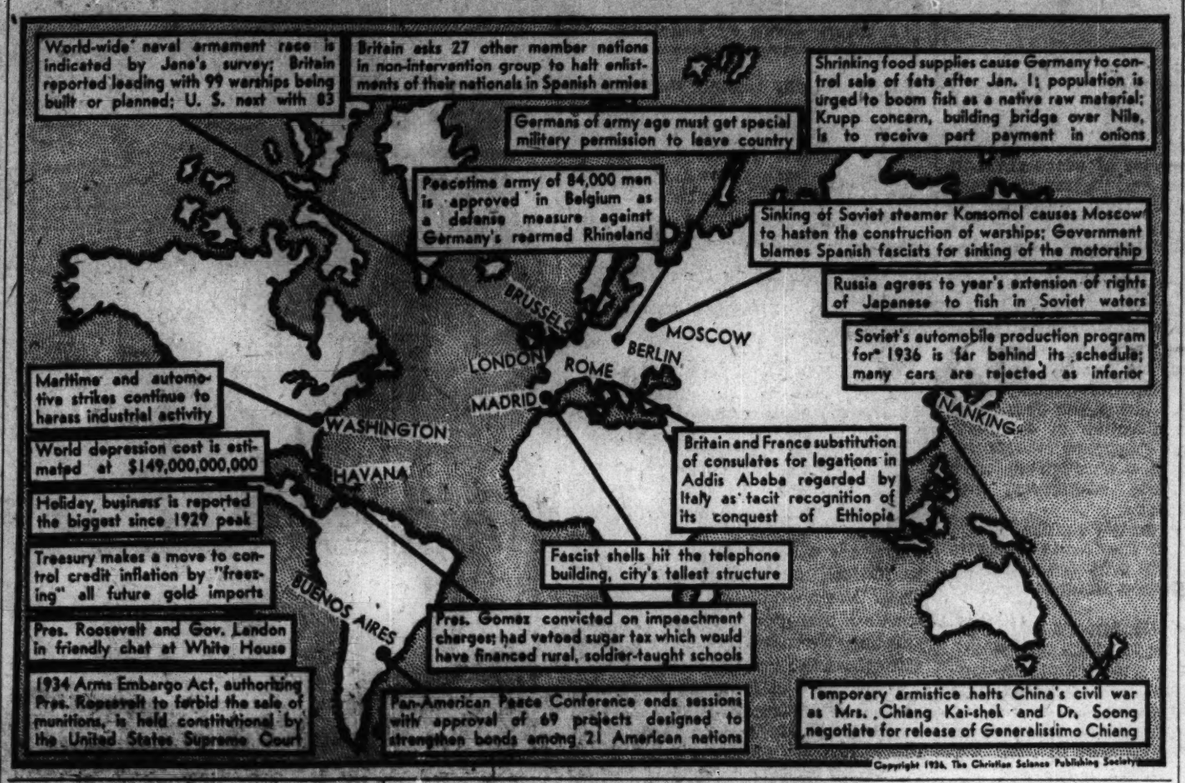
Letter Changing: Rain, raid, said, slid, sled, slew, slows slow.

How Long Will It Take? 2 2-11 minutes.

Letter Juggling: Players, Parsley.

Occupational Associations: trowel—mason; thread—tailor; joist—carpenter; hawser—sailor; furrow—farmer; galley—printer; overhead—merchant; appeal—lawyer; shorthand—stenographer; ledger—bookkeeper.

World News of the Week at a Glance


World-wide naval armament race is indicated by Jane's survey; Britain reported leading with 99 warships being built or planned; U. S. next with 83
Britain asks 27 other member nations in non-intervention group to halt enlistments of their nationals in Spanish armies
Shrinking food supplies cause Germany to control sale of fats after Jan. 1; population is urged to boom fish as a native raw material; Krupp concern, building bridge over Nile, is to receive part payment in onions
Germans of army age must get special military permission to leave country
Peacetime army of 84,000 men is approved in Belgium as a defense measure against Germany's rearmed Rhineland
Sinking of Soviet steamer Komsomol causes Moscow to hasten the construction of warships; Government blames Spanish fascists for sinking of the motorship
Russia agrees to year's extension of rights of Japanese to fish in Soviet waters
Soviet's automobile production program for 1936 is far behind its schedule; many cars are rejected as inferior
Maritime and automotive strikes continue to harass industrial activity
World depression cost is estimated at $149,000,000,000
Holiday business is reported the biggest since 1929 peak
Treasury makes a move to control credit inflation by "freezing" all future gold imports
Pres. Roosevelt and Gov. Landon in friendly chat at White House
1934 Arms Embargo Act, authorizing Pres. Roosevelt to forbid the sale of munitions, is held constitutional by the United States Supreme Court
Britain and France substitution of consulates for legations in Addis Ababa regarded by Italy as tacit recognition of its conquest of Ethiopia
Fascist shells hit the telephone building, city's tallest structure
Pres. Gomez convicted on impeachment charges; had vetoed sugar tax which would have financed rural, soldier-taught schools
Pan-American Peace Conference ends sessions with approval of 69 projects designed to strengthen bonds among 21 American nations
Temporary armistice halts China's civil war as Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek and Dr. Soong negotiate for release of Generalissimo Chiang
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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Real Christmas

(Reader's Digest)

Seattle

Last Christmas, Miss [illegible] Wilson, secretary to the president of a Seattle company, showed this memo across her boss's desk: "Sixty employees, at 12 cents a card, including postage, equals $7.20, the cost of one person's distribution of Christmas cards throughout the plant. Sixty employees, each sending cards, equals $432, the total spent for greeting cards exchanged."

"For that amount of money," she said, "you can do a lot for a poor family." The entire personnel backed the idea, and every employee contributed his Christmas-card money to a common fund. They found a poor family with four children, living without sufficient food and heat. Clothes, fuel and supplies were moved in; toys were put under the Christmas tree and warm blankets on the beds; even a bathtub was installed. The Christmas-card fund is now an annual project, and the news is spreading.

Bible Arithmetic No. 39

(Answer)

Solution: 9 (Matt., Mark, Luke, John, Acts, Rom.) plus 7 (Gen., Ex., Lev., Num., Deut., Josh., Judges) is 13; minus 5 (Jas. I & II Pet., I, II, & III John, Jude, Rev.) is 8; multiplied by 5 (Sinai—Ex. 19 and 20) is 25; divided by 2 (Ex.) is 12½.

Quotation for Today

MAN looketh on the outward appearance, but God looketh on the heart. Man considers the actions, but God weighs the intentions.—THOMAS A KEMPIS.

In Lighter Vein

Different Claim

"Won't you have another piece of cake, Tommy?"

"No, thank you."

"Are you suffering from loss of appetite?"

"Not loss of appetite. What I'm suffering from is politeness."—Gloucester (Eng.) Journal.

Something Cheaper

Englishman: "I wish to buy a pet, please."

Shopkeeper: "How about a guinea pig?"

Englishman: "Er—haven't you got any for about 10 shillings?"

Young Webster

"Mother, I feel so 'cited!"

"My child, I doubt if you know what 'excited' means."

"Yes, Mother; it's being in a hurry all over."

Same Language

A woman who did not understand the language of business went into the Bank of England and asked to consult someone about her war loan holding. The clerk to whom she talked happened to be rather a grave person. He inquired:

"Is it a case of conversion or redemption, Madam?"

"Conversion? Redemption?" faltered the woman. "Er—pardon me, is this the Bank of England or the Church of England?"—Capper's Weekly.

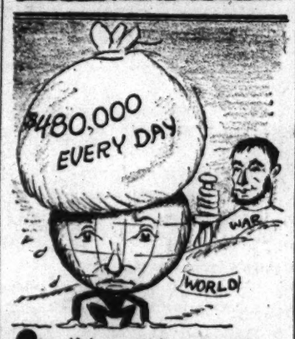
We Know How He Feels

Dentist's Daughter: "Well, dear, have you asked father for my hand yet?"

Shy Suitor: "No. Every time I step into his office I lose courage. Today I allowed him to pull another tooth."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

—Judge

Worth Knowing



THE WORLD WAR'S TOTAL COST TO ALL PARTICIPANTS WAS EQUIVALENT TO $480,000 FOR EVERY DAY SINCE JESUS OF NAZARETH WAS BORN

Bible Arithmetic

No. 39

To the number of books from Matthew to Romans, both inclusive .....

Add the number of books from Genesis to Judges, both inclusive ...

Subtract the number of books from James to Revelation, both inclusive ...

Multiply by the number of letters in the name of the mountain where Moses received the Ten Commandments .....

Divide by the number of letters in the abbreviation of the name of the book giving them .....

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Alienate — Only three syllables, *ale'-yen-ate*.

There are a number of English words derived from the Latin *alius*, "another," among them: "alias" (another name), "alien" (belonging to another race, family, or nation), "alienation" (withdrawing from one to another). The verb "alienate," from the same root, denotes a turning to another, or a transference, as of property, affections, or ideas. There is always an object—"another"—on whom, according to the derivation, the property, affections, or ideas are conferred.

In this respect, "alienate" differs from "estrange" and "separate"; for while these indicate a withdrawal, they do not imply a turning to someone, or something, else. One who cannot be alienated has a steadfast trust; he is too strong to be diverted.

Amen — Except in singing, when the *a* is always two-dot as in *a*rm, this word is preferably sounded with *a* long, and equal accent on both syllables.

Demoralization — Although the first pronunciation for this word in the latest Webster's shows the first *i* short, we must remember that "demoralization" is based on "demoralize"—long *i*. We believe, therefore, that if the *i* were sounded long in "demoralization" (second listing) the word would be more likely to be understood by a large audience. In our opinion, this is a safe rule to follow in *-tion* words based on *-ize* verbs ("organization," "spiritualization," "realization," "chemicalization," etc.). Cultured speakers have no hesitancy in following it.

Destitute—*Des'-tih-tute* (*e* short, *i* clipped-short, *u* long).

The Latin *destitutus*, "left alone" (*de*, "off, away," and *statuare*, "to place"), lies back of our word, which as an adjective suggests "bereft of," "lacking," "deficient." If a person is destitute of money, he is seemingly in a position removed from it; if a statement is destitute of truth, it is not in the realm of truth—it is untrue.

Deuteronomy — Not *Doo-*; sound the first syllable *Du-*.

Ephesians, epistle — The first *e* (quick-long) would be long if the syllable were accented; as it is, the *e* has all the initial quality of the long *e*, lacking only a fraction of the quantity.

God — In public worship, prevailing practice inclines toward sounding the word "God" with the *o* as in *soft* — the combination short-circumflex *o*.

From time to time this column has discussed the value of proper thought motivation in pronouncing words. For example, if we speak the word "God" with a concept of Love as the motivating thought, the word will take on a reverent and tender tone, which no listener could confuse with "god," motivated by the thought of dusty idols, nothingness.

Height—End it with a *t*, not *th*.

Interpose—*In-ter-pose'* (*i* short, *e* as in *m*aker, *o* long; secondary stress on first syllable).

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin roots *inter*, "between," and *ponere*, "to place." Whoever interposes in behalf of a person places himself or his authority between the person and his adversary or problem. And when the interposition has taken place, it is a matter of necessity or propriety for the parties concerned to conform.

When a person is engaged in what seems to be an unequal or losing battle, there is little hope except by the timely interposition of one who can rescue him. It will be recalled that at the Red Sea, the "pillar of cloud" was interposed between the Egyptian pursuers and the fleeing Israelites (Ex. 14:19-20).

Malevolent—*Ma-lev'-o-lent* (*a* as in *s*ofa, first *e* short, *o* as in *o*bey, second *e* as in *s*ilent).

Our word is derived from the Latin *malevolens*, "wishing evil" (*male*, "ill," and *velle*, "to wish"); and we use it in the sense of "disposed to injure." Of course, the ever-presence of Love argues the never-presence of malevolence.

Omer — *O'-mer* (*o* long, *e* as in *m*aker).

This Biblical unit of measure was 1-10 of an ephah, which was approximately one of our bushels; so an omer was, roughly, something less than one of our (dry) gallons.

Omni—*Om'-nih* (vowels short).

Orthodox — *Or'-tho-doks* (first *o* as in *or*b, second as in *o*bey, third short).

Whatever may be described as "orthodox" is literally "of the right opinion," the word being derived from a combination of the Greek *orthos*, "right, true," and *doxa*, "opinion" (*dokein*, "to think"). Webster's points out, however, that the word is commonly used in the specific sense of "holding the Christian faith as formulated in the great church creeds and confessions." There is, then, a genuine orthodoxy based on a demonstrable knowledge of God, and a so-called orthodoxy based on man-made creeds, rituals, and ceremonials.

Plague—*Plague* (long *a*); not *pleg*.

Pulmonary—The *u* is short as in pulse, not *oo* as in pull; *pul'-mo-ner-y* (*o* as in *o*bey, *e* short; secondary stress on third syllable).

The Latin root *pulmo*, "lung," reminds us that "pulmonary" means "of or pertaining to the lungs."

Sap—Short *a*. The past tense form of the verb ("sapped") is pronounced *sapt*.

Although this word is commonly applied to the juice or fluid contents of a plant or tree, we have only to look back at the engineering activities in trench warfare to recall that the verb is used in the sense of "to undermine, to subvert by digging or wearing away."

During the World War, "sappers" were very active in their work of sapping, or undermining, enemy positions, and in constructing hidden trenches and tunnels. The word so used is derived from the Old French *sappe*, "a kind of hoe," which in turn probably reached back to the Greek *skaptein*, "to dig."

Thence—The *th* is "voiced" as in *th*en, not "unvoiced" as in *th*in.

Vicegerent — Not to be confused with "vice-regent." Sound "vice-gerent" *vise-jeer'-ent* (*i* long, *ee* as in *f*eet, but influenced by the *r* sound, *e* short).

This word is derived from the Latin *vice*, "instead of," and *gerens*, "carrying, acting"; and we use it to designate one who is deputed to exercise the power of another.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

The Oakland, Calif., reader who shares this cryptogram has included a hint as to something that would be of great value to every cryptographer:

H AOVYVBNO RUVDSLKNL VM AOL KPJAPVUHYF PZ VM PULZAPTHISL CHSBL AV JYFWAVNYHWOLYZ; PULCPA-HISF AOL JOHYHJALYPZAPJ VM HU LEWLYA.

Letter Changing

Well, with winter well under way, RAIN has given way to SNOW in many places. And a New York city reader suggests the change from one to the other in the usual manner.

How Long Will It Take?

This is shared by a Chicago reader: A tank has three drains. If No. 1 is opened, the tank will drain in 15 minutes. If No. 2 is opened, it will drain in 30 minutes. If No. 3 is opened, it will drain in 45 minutes. How long will it take to drain the tank if all three are opened at the same time?

Letter Juggling

Two different 7-letter words can be formed from the 7 letters below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A E L P R S Y

Occupational Associations

As noted by the first item that is checked, one usually associates a trowel with a mason. Can you check the others?

1	trowel	lawyer	
2	thread	merchant	
3	joist	mason	✓
4	hawser	bookkeeper	
5	furrow	stenographer	
6	galley	tailor	
7	overhead	carpenter	
8	appeal	sailor	
9	shorthand	farmer	
10	ledger	printer	

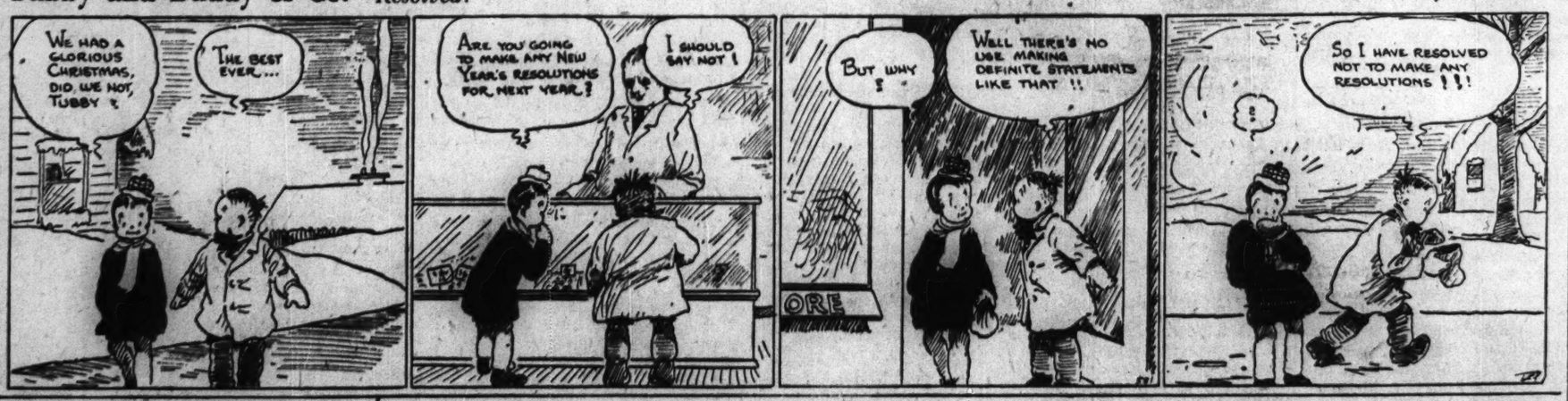
(Answers Appear on This Page)

The Seasons

CONSIDER the seasons, the joy of the spring, the splendour of the summer, the sunset colours of the autumn, the delicate and graceful bareness of winter trees, the beauty of snow, the beauty of light upon water. . . . In the feeling for that beauty, if we have it, we possess a pearl of great price.—*Lord Grey of Fallodon.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Resolved!*

By LE PELLEY


WE HAD A GLORIOUS CHRISTMAS, DID WE NOT, TUBBY?
THE BEST EVER...
ARE YOU GOING TO MAKE ANY NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS FOR NEXT YEAR?
I SHOULD SAY NOT!
BUT WHY?
WELL THERE'S NO USE MAKING DEFINITE STATEMENTS LIKE THAT!!
SO I HAVE RESOLVED NOT TO MAKE ANY RESOLUTIONS!!!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Gifts for All*

By THE HAGERS

THE STREETS AND SIDEWALKS, I DECLARE, ARE NOW A BUSY THOROUGHFARE!
ON SCOOTERS, BIKES, AND ROLLER-SKATES, THE DUCKLINGS SPEED THROUGH OPEN GATES.
"HONK! HONK! TOOT! TOOT! DING-DONG! THEY SHOUT. "I SAY, WHAT'S ALL THIS NOISE ABOUT?"
BUD ANSWERS, "WADDLES, SEE WHAT WE FOUND UNDERNEATH OUR CHRISTMAS TREE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Peace in the West

OF ALL the activities headlined in the news at this season probably none are more in harmony with the ideal, "peace on earth, goodwill to men," than the work of the inter-American peace conference which has just closed at Buenos Aires. As Secretary Hull said in his address to the final session, "To a fuller extent than ever before in a meeting of the American republics, the work of conference and collaboration has been carried on in a spirit of friendly understanding and mutual confidence." At a time when much of the world either is fighting or talking of fighting—and rumors of diplomatic ventures and counter-ventures in Europe give holiday headlines a disturbing tone—the remarkable unity and enthusiasm for peace displayed at this conference are the more noteworthy.

Yet it would be folly to suppose that the signing of sixty-nine pacts at Buenos Aires insures permanent peace for the American continents. Experience in the last few years has proved peace is not made with pacts but by what men put behind pacts. What is behind these peace pacts?

The specific pacts signed at Buenos Aires have had little detailed attention from the public. Even members of the United States Senate do not know whether they will ratify them. Their full meaning is not yet apparent. For several of the projects, however, there is general public support. Behind the volatile enthusiasm of the Latin Americas lies a deep-seated desire to make the Monroe Doctrine's protection of the Western Hemisphere a multilateral responsibility.

In addition to what may be called the political backing for peace pacts, the conference attempted to arrange more definitely for the promise of peace through cultural exchanges and the improvement of understanding between the people of the American republics. Plans for exchange of students and facilitating travel, like completion of the Pan-American Highway, afford concrete promise of convention results.

Possibly the most immediately effective backing for peace was the agreement to lay down some of the weapons of economic warfare. Governments hunting desperately for taxes during the depression went far in the direction of economic attacks on the Pan-American community of commercial interests, through excessive tariff, quotas, trade embargoes, and quarantine restrictions.

Now they have definitely changed direction. At Buenos Aires they made emphatic declaration of their purposes to break down trade barriers and promote commercial amity.

On the whole the Conference has sought practicable ends. As Mr. Hull points out, it was not "lured by a mirage of self-containment." It did not "seek to build a Chinese Wall around a hemisphere." But it has, to a measurable extent, consolidated a tremendous improvement of good will between the Americas in the last few years. And the measures produced have behind them a popular determination to preserve the peace which springs from the conviction so well expressed by Mr. Hull that "war is not an act of God but a crime of man" and that men can take intelligent steps against that crime.

Another C. I. O. Offensive

JOHN L. LEWIS' demand for unionization of General Motors Corporation provokes a curious ripple in the labor world. A shrewd section of the labor movement turns questioningly not toward the automobile plants but to steel. "John's steel campaign has lately been quiet," reflect the skeptics. "It looks as if he may be throwing something new into the picture to show that his C. I. O. is going strong and bold."

In the mammoth drive of the Committee for Industrial Organization to organize the mass production workers, the steel campaign has not been doing well, according to an impression prevalent in organized labor. Some of the best-posted labor leaders, quite sympathetic to Lewis, think he has simply taken on too much, and cannot win unless he gets some new legislation.

For one thing, the traditional hostility of the steel industry to trade unions has laid such a deterrent on workers' joining unions that not even the guarantees of protection from interference, given by the New Deal's National Labor Relations Board, have been able to dispel reluctance. Among Lewis' foes in the labor split caused by creation of the C. I. O. it is remarked that no compromise is wanted that unloads an inglorious steel situation on the American Federation of Labor.

In the automobile industry the outlook for action against the largest corporation also has its drawbacks. The new automobile workers' union is so young that it has not yet completed its first year of independent existence. Last summer it claimed 80,000 members out of 450,000 in the industry. Its officers and membership are inexperienced in trade union discipline.

During its brief provisional period under the tutorship of the A. F. of L., the union attempted to progress by negotiation. Through this process it acquired, its sponsors felt, a foothold in General Motors. Whatever that amounted to has been abandoned. Last spring when the union snubbed the A. F. of L. to hook up with the C. I. O., it switched to the C. I. O.'s militancy.

Incidentally, the latest industrial strikes of importance are generally those promoted by C. I. O. unions in pursuit of the C. I. O. tactics of aggressiveness. The nature of these strikes, particularly in the flat glass industry, has led to comment within organized labor that Lewis, who is president of the coal miners, is plainly using mine workers' methods. Out in isolated coal mines in the country, the miners' union has found that the men can readily be brought out in substantial strikes. But it is by no means certain that this strategy can be transferred to mass production manufacturing and to large cities. Questions of judgment in some of the C. I. O. strikes are also perplexing workers involved.

On the other hand, Lewis and his C. I. O. have undoubtedly helped to force some substantial increases in pay. And the Federal Government has recently reached down to give the C. I. O. aid by delivering several smashing blows at company unions, the worst they have ever suffered.

The new year may produce a labor struggle in large scale non-union manufacturing that will be titanic.

IF CHRISTMAS customs change, blame it on the costumers. Remember the days when we had to tell the children why there was no Santa Claus? That's all changed, now. Today we have to tell them why there are so many.

Doughboys in Denim

HOW distant is the relationship between operetta and war those men know best whose experience in the World War got beyond the dress rehearsal.

The new style-plus uniforms announced in Britain will no doubt have their greater appeal for men who have never observed the untidying effect shrapnel has on the nattiest outfit. Whatever recommendations recruiting officers may have for additional military plumage, seasoned soldiers would more likely share the practical point of view which the United States' General Hagood takes on uniforms. "Blue denim overalls with the letters U. S. painted or stamped on the back is the most likely solution."

General Hagood apparently not only knows his war business, but his people and his times. Peacock feathers may sign up a few vain young chaps, and may have been assets to national defense while war was the concern only of diplomats and professional soldiers. Now that it has acquired all the aspects of this mass-production age, even in the placing of a higher value on its machines than on its men, the cut of a piece of cloth can hardly conceal its less pretty aspects.

War may be sport to those few for whom the color of a uniform is a matter for more than a passing thought. But to the people who are called upon to fight nowadays, war can only seem a very serious business. They would prefer to wear overalls when doing a dirty job. And they must appreciate the frankness of a military authority who is willing to call a spade a spade, and admit that for handling one there is no better dress than the unoperatic denim worn daily by men who have become accustomed to doing their duty without expectations of curtain calls.

Organizing the Theater

BEGINNINGS of a movement to organize the theater can now be discerned in Great Britain. Mr. Alfred Wareing's League of Audiences, which recently held a meeting in the House of Commons, is one expression of this development; and in a certain sense the now firmly established Privilege Ticket system is another.

The British entertainment world is astonishingly unregulated. Three film companies, for example, have already announced their intentions of making pictures about Queen Victoria, all to be released at approximately the same date; and, although there has for some time been in existence in London an Association of West End Managers, it still frequently happens that there is a clash between important theatrical first nights.

The Privilege Ticket system, by which at certain theaters, at certain stages of the play's run, two tickets may be obtained for the price of one, implies organization at least to the extent that the Ticket Agency in question keeps in close touch with all the theaters in London, but the League of Audiences is a much more far-reaching project. Supported by such people as Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, the heads of Oxford colleges, the Archbishop of York and several famous actors, directors and film producers, it aims at bringing in an Act of Parliament which will enable the Government of the day actively to encourage the development of the arts of music and the drama, especially by means of financial assistance, without in any way interfering with private enterprise.

It is a movement whose best potentialities many people will hope to see realized.

For Preventing Crime

Book News of the Day

IT IS generally conceded that the best crime-prevention method is that which operates farthest upstream: crime-prevention programs should be designed to reach children at as early an age as possible. That some progress is being made in reducing delinquency among minors is evidenced by the report of Austin H. MacCormick, Commissioner of Correction of New York city, in the 1936 Yearbook of the National Probation Association, in which he says:

> We have for four years accepted the idea that 19-year-old persons lead in the commission of crime. Now the Department of Justice reports that for the first quarter of 1936 the 22-year group leads the rest and the 19-year group is in fourth place.

Perhaps a partial explanation of this changing condition is to be found in PREVENTING CRIME, A SYMPOSIUM, edited by Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck (New York: McGraw-Hill. $4), which brings together twenty-four reports by outstanding workers in crime prevention throughout the United States.

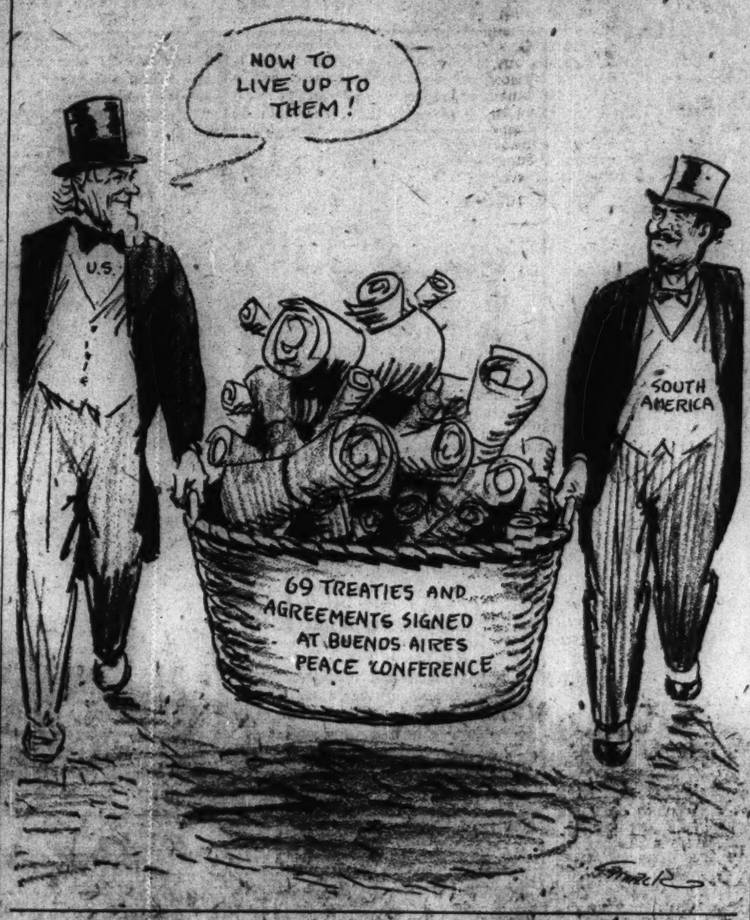
The progress made during the last few years in the warfare against crime can be attributed largely to co-ordination of the various law-enforcing units. So in the equally important job of preventing crime greatest strides have been made where the various institutions which are most concerned with child welfare have co-ordinated their efforts. The home, the school, the church, the welfare agency, the recreational program, the police, the juvenile court and the correctional institution are all integral parts of any crime-prevention program.

* * *

No better demonstration of what may be accomplished by such co-ordination is furnished than that of the Los Angeles County Co-ordinating Council. Under this plan representatives of all of the recognized youth-aid organizations in Los Angeles county meet at regular intervals to compare notes, exchange ideas and plan programs to aid the young people of that section. That the plan has been efficacious is vividly attested by the following figures: not including transient cases there were in Los Angeles county 3991 juvenile court wards in 1931, 3092 in 1932, 3004 in 1933 and 1403 in the first six months of 1934.

Besides community programs for crime prevention the authors have included reports from educators, police officials, child welfare officers, social service workers and leaders of young people's organizations. The bringing together of these reports which cover the more advanced methods of crime prevention now in operation in the United States is a distinct contribution to the literature on crime and crime prevention. J. C. B.

Constructive New Year Resolutions



Come Again, Mr. Pickwick

WITH the celebration of his centenary nearing an end, another great man now takes his proper place in history—not for any fanfare of spectacular deeds, but because he carried greatness into the minutest affairs of daily life! Mr. Pickwick's very spectacles twinkled with greatness; his figure swelled with it; any coach he honored with the responsibility of transporting him abroad on his adventures, creaked and sagged with the weight of it.

To very few is accorded such an honor as an international celebration of their hundredth anniversary. And, be it remembered, Mr. Pickwick is merely a figment of the imagination, a picture drawn by a pen, but not to be erased. It requires some effort to believe in his unreality at this time. Surely the celebration is in honor of a man—not a character from a book. He lives because he is so completely human and lovable. Over and over the same adjectives appear in any mention of him—"genial," "amiable," "benevolent," "magnanimous," "Droll," also, which only endears him the more.

The matter-of-fact say that Mr. Pickwick never did exist; the hopelessly modern say he belonged to a past age; but Mr. Pickwick is among those present. The world has changed, not he. Mr. Pickwick today does not disdain his twenty-five-mile walks only because of his advanced years, mind you—but because the tempo of things has carried him along with it. He even now makes progress, leisurely or violent as the situation may require, not by cab, chaise or coach. He makes his reservation and goes by rail or plane.

The old inns are gone, but Mr. Pickwick knows the better hotels. He now takes the lift—he is that fine old gentleman in the corner—the one who has removed his hat in deference to the women. Mr. Pickwick still finds opportunities for nobility, dignity and gracious condescension. New situations involve the same old complexities and temporary difficulties, but the great man still deals adequately with them all. At the moment no record of his adventures is on the press, but never doubt this—he is still getting about, and taking voluminous notes.

Mr. Pickwick is in a fair way, at the moment, of walking away with honors intended for his author, but that is unimportant, since he is, in a way, Dickens himself. His very existence portrays the author's own ability to surmount difficulties. Dickens' sad childhood enabled him to draw scenes of misery and squalor, pitiful child characters that tug at the heart. He knew these children because he was one of them, walked their streets, toiled in their factories, shared their miserable existence. But his humor would not down, and that humor is Mr. Pickwick. Dickens rose above his circumstances, and through his tears laughed at them—beamed upon them with the famous Pickwickian smile.

Mr. Pickwick's eyes may fill for a moment with emotion at the honors being accorded him, nevertheless he is right at home in this atmosphere; he loves it; he accepts it all in his usual gracious manner. He mentions with regret the passing of some of the old inns, but with gratitude and happiness the survival of their names—the George and Vulture, the Golden Cross, and the Angel. London has a long memory.

Yes, Mr. Pickwick is 100 years old, and still young. See for yourself—there is no diminution of his genial heartiness, his freshness, his innocence, his wit. His clothes, his manner of life, his speech do seem a bit quaint; but what are a mere first 100 years to a man of Pickwickian capacities? He has merely attained his majority, and will be heard from again, no doubt, in centuries to come. A long life, Mr. Pickwick, and a merry one! M. F. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Right of Defense

By Frank L. Ferrin

TRANSPOSED, the title might be made also to read "the defense of right." One, however, is a privilege; the other a duty or responsibility. And we are all more selfishly concerned in preserving and exercising our privileges than generously disposed to discharging our duties and responsibilities. There persists the recurring discussion of the need or desirability of instituting and installing, especially in the larger cities of the United States, a system of publicly supported defense; this is to be arbitrarily and universally imposed, not only in cases in which those accused are unable to employ counsel, but in all cases where the interests of the state or community are opposed to accused individuals.

There is much that can reasonably be urged in behalf of such a plan. Not infrequently those who are charged with offenses are unable to employ competent lawyers to appear in their defense. It is true, of course, that in most such emergencies the court appoints counsel, who in turn is paid by the state. But in actual practice this plan is seldom satisfactory. The lot usually falls upon a fledgling lawyer who otherwise would be clientless, or upon a lawyer preoccupied with matters demanding his serious attention. The advocate named by the court seldom obtains a verdict of acquittal.

* * *

Balancing this consideration is the persuasive and convincing argument in support of any plan which would eliminate the disreputable criminal lawyer, or the lawyer criminal. He has come to be rated as chief among the public enemies. It is a matter of common knowledge that he is a conspirator and an accomplice both before and after the fact. Court records, if disclosed, would establish beyond doubt the professional turpitude of scores and hundreds of those "officers of the court" who have prostituted their high place to the service of the underworld.

Here, then, is the opportunity which bar associations and reputable lawyers as individuals have stubbornly and persistently overlooked. They do not approve of any proposed plan which would preclude their present privilege of appearing as attorneys for the defense in criminal cases. And yet, except in sporadic instances, they have failed to seriously undertake the reforms within their own ranks which the bench and the public have demanded.

In every large city, and perhaps in many of the smaller ones, there are unprofessional lawyer practitioners whose culpability is so well known and so well established that any court of competent jurisdiction, acting on motion of the organized bar, would almost automatically take judicial notice of the facts presented. The process is not a difficult one. It is unfair and unjust, it may be assumed, to insinuate that reputable lawyers guilty of such dereliction are apprehensive of reprisals. These quite conceivably might be attempted.

* * *

But there is another important phase of the subject which must not be overlooked. Not all those suspected or accused of offenses against the criminal code are without a reasonable defense or unable to employ reputable and responsible counsel. To all such there should remain the privilege of interposing an adequate and substantial defense. This, it might be insisted, is an established and long-recognized constitutional right. It is not fantastic to conceive, in advance, of a situation in which a public prosecutor invested by law with absolute authority to conduct the defense of a person of an entirely different school of thought, would inadequately represent or purposely misrepresent his client. The hapless defendant would be without recourse in the first instance, and upon appeal would almost certainly discover that his rights had not been protected.

The privilege of interposing a defense remains to everyone, whether justly or unjustly accused. Final judgment is not entered simply by the enacting of a city ordinance or a state of national statute. It is more than a fiction of the law that the presumption of innocence remains until guilt has been established beyond a reasonable doubt. It is likewise a reasonable presumption that a statute is enforceable until its unsoundness or unconstitutionality has been completely established.

Too frequently the rule is popularly reversed. The presumption of guilt sways popular thought. It might be difficult in actual practice for a public defender, answerable to those politically powerful, to entirely divest himself of prevailing or popular prejudices.

The Wide Horizon

Bulwark of Liberty

By Robert W. Desmond

[From a Radio Address Over Station WIXAL]

AMONG true internationalists, journalists engaged in reporting and handling the world's news must take first rank. Their horizons are broad. They know statesmen and humble citizens alike. They move about as required by events. The best ones spend hours daily in study and contemplation—trying to understand, not merely what has happened, but what it all means.

But even among independent newspapers and news agencies, pure impartiality, or objectivity, is not always attained, even though it may be stressed as an ideal toward which to strive. To some extent, a national bias is natural in a press association or newspaper bureau staffed by nationals of the country concerned. There may be nothing purposeful or sinister about it, as some critics would imply. But, on the other hand, there may be; and, in any case, it is a departure from complete objectivity, and so to be regretted.

Probably no journalist or newspaper, with the best will in the world, can escape entirely the long background of experience and tradition which makes for a national bias of a sort, but it is possible, by conscious effort, and by study or reference to sufficient sources of information, for the journalist to make proper discounts for his own prejudices and for those of others, and so to arrive at something near the truth.

The press has done some wonderful things. Newspapers have helped to prevent wars, encouraged higher standards of living, provided the information which brought about improved government methods, better labor conditions, social advances, and other splendid results. But these, it must be admitted, usually have been triumphs of individual newspapers. They indicate no general press merit, except potentially.

* * *

On the contrary, historians are agreed that one of the contributing causes of the World War was the irresponsibility of newspapers in various countries, feeding the fires of suspicion, distrust, and hatred between peoples. And, surely, the press, with some notable exceptions, is today again adding to the confusion of the public mind, rather than clarifying it. By indiscriminate editorial practices, instead of helping to solve difficulties, it is feeding the fires of the volcano over which the much-abused peoples of the world have been sitting for more years than any intelligent person would have believed possible.

There has been a return, within the last fifteen years, to something approaching the licensed or controlled press. So much so that more than half the people of the civilized world do not now receive from their press information that is even nominally correct or complete. Journalists who try to write the truth are often terrorized, persecuted, exiled, expelled, jailed, executed. The long struggle for press freedom is being undone, and the trend is toward a world even more completely dominated by the censors and the propagandists.

It is the free press that is closest to the people, and that can disseminate the truth if it will. The full and complete truth alone holds the solution to our problems. To argue otherwise is to ignore history and to invite a return to the eighteenth century. Any loss of press freedom becomes a calamity.

The public in some countries during the last twenty years has had available more complete and excellent information about the world than any emperor ever had—and instantaneously available, for a penny or two. That should become increasingly so, to clear up public thinking, now largely emotionalized, sensationalized, and sentimentalized.

* * *

At the moment, however, the trend is otherwise. If that trend is to be reversed, the free press protected, and freedom of thought restored to the world, several things are necessary.

The public, for one thing, must show an appreciation of full information, or truth, and must support journalists and newspapers giving it to them. Then the public must be willing to act in accordance with its implications, even if it conflicts with previous prejudices or does not accord with wishful thoughts. Public education seems to be the way to this result—education for adults as well as youth, and education that is made palatable, and as modern as the times.

As chief medium for the dissemination of information, the press needs to provide full and truthful information. It needs to act in its own interest, if no more altruistic purpose carries weight, to halt further abuse of its privileges and opportunities by those who understand neither, to rid itself of suspicious nationalism, frightened provincialism, and to stop printing propaganda masquerading as fact, and to come to the defense of the public interest in a way more vigorous than ever before.

Failing all that, the press freedom so hardly won may be lost to the world again, and the peoples may once more become the tools of a few willful men, playing with the public destinies like oligarchs of old. While that presents no very happy prospect—the point is that it is not inescapable. It need not happen. Journalistic vigor and courage in presenting news, uncontaminated by private interest or propaganda, with public support and demand for that kind of journalism, is the way out of the dilemma.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Knight of the Road

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Engineer Redding of Ithaca pulled his train to a stop, got down, and presented two wide-eyed children with a puppy. For some time he had been in the habit of waving to the children as his engine went by their home. The other day, Scotty, their dog, accidentally slipped under the engine's wheels as he ran out to greet his friend the engineer.

Humane societies state that of the thousands of dogs that are run over by automobiles, relatively few are rescued by the drivers. In many states there is no law that apprehends motorists for this offense.

The humane act of Engineer Redding may serve as an example for those who not only have no regard for the life of these helpless animals, but have no respect for another man's property. G. W. W.

Boston.